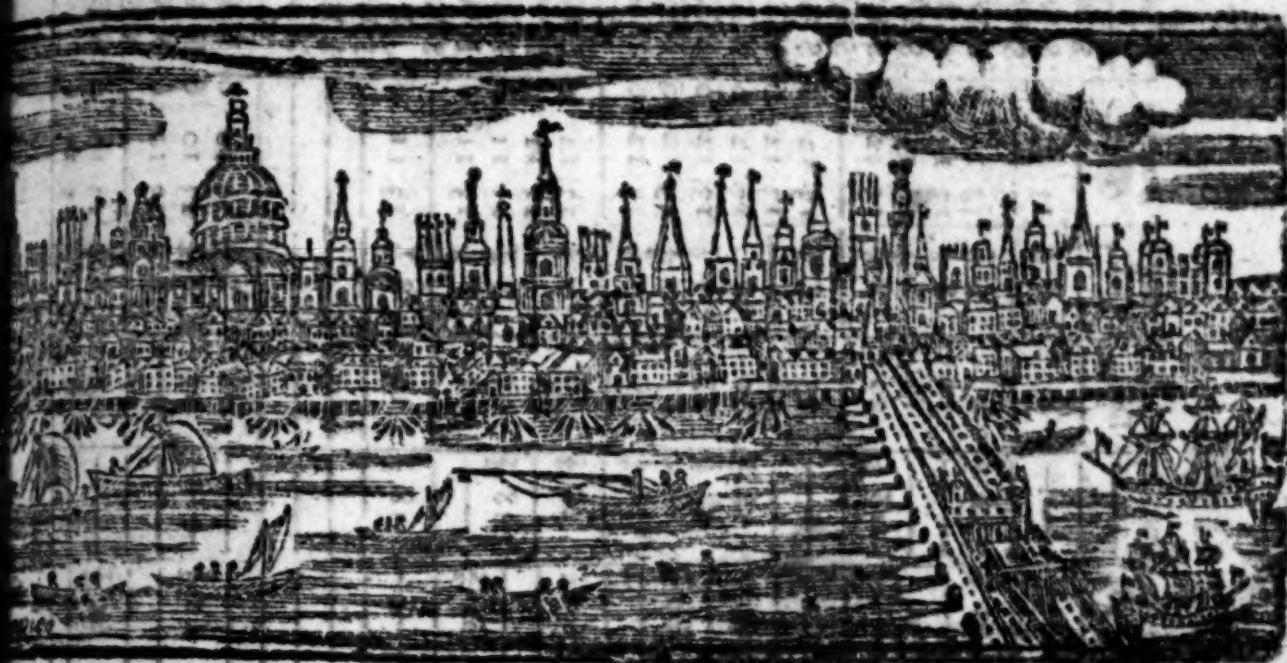


# THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For A P R I L, 1778.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

An accurate MAP of NEW YORK ISLAND, by Kitchen;

AND

A View of that remarkable Spot, called HELL GATE, elegantly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row. whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.



# PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1778.

	Bank Stock. Sunday	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. In Ann.	3 per C. B. 1726.	4. P. C. Conf.	3 1/2 B. 1758	Lon. A. Dic.	In. B. Dic.	Navy B. Dife.	Lottery Tick.	Wind	Weather.
29							60				61		8	8 1/2	13	SW	Fair
30							60				61				13	SW	Rain
31							60				61	18 1/2	8	8	13	SW	Fair
1							60						10	8	13	S	
2							60						12	8	13	SW	
3		132				59 1/2	61			63 1/2	62	18 1/4	20	8	13	SW	
4							60								13	SW	
5	Sunday				60 1/2										13	SW	
6		131 1/2	70		61 3/4	59	60			63 1/4	62 7/8		25	8 7/8	13	SW	
7		132			61 1/2	61 1/2	62				64	18	28		13	NE	
8		131			62 1/2	61	62			63		18 1/2	20	7	13	NE	
9	109				61 1/2	62	62			63 1/2	63 1/4	18	27	7	13	NE	
10							61					18	30	7	13	NE	
11	Sunday				61 1/2										13	E	
12	107 1/2				61 1/2		61				62 1/4	18 3/4	30	7 1/8	13	SW	
13	107	130 1/2			61 1/2	60	61			62		18 1/2	28		13	NW	
14	108 1/2		70 1/2		61 1/2	61	61			63 3/4	62 1/2	18 1/2	25	8	13	NW	
15					61 1/2	61	61			62			26	8 3/4	13	NW	
16															13	SW	
17	Sunday	130 1/4			61 1/2			61		62		18 1/2	18	8 1/4	13	N	Rain
18																SW	
19																SW	
20																NW	
21																NW	
22																N	Rain
23	109 1/2	130			61 1/2	61	61			62 1/2			18	8 1/4	13	N	Windy
24	108 1/2		71			61	61			62	62 1/2		17	8 1/4	13	NE	Fair
25						61	61							8 1/4	13	NE	
26	Sunday														13	NW	
27	107 1/2					61 1/2	61			62			18	8 1/4	13	NE	
28	107	129 1/2		60 7/8		61	61	56		62	62 1/2		18	8 1/4	13	NE	Cloudy

Wheat: 1 Rye: 1 Barley: 1 Oats: 1 Beans: 1 Peas: 1  
 AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.  
 Wheat: 1 Rye: 1 Barley: 1 Oats: 1 Beans: 1 Peas: 1

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.	
Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans.



MAP  
of  
NEW YORK I.  
with the adjacent Rocks  
and other remarkable  
Parts of  
HELL-GATE.  
By Tho: Kitchin Sail  
Hydrographer to his  
Majesty.

14 Barracks built for American Winter  
Quarters, and burnt when the Kings  
Troops landed at Hogs Point.







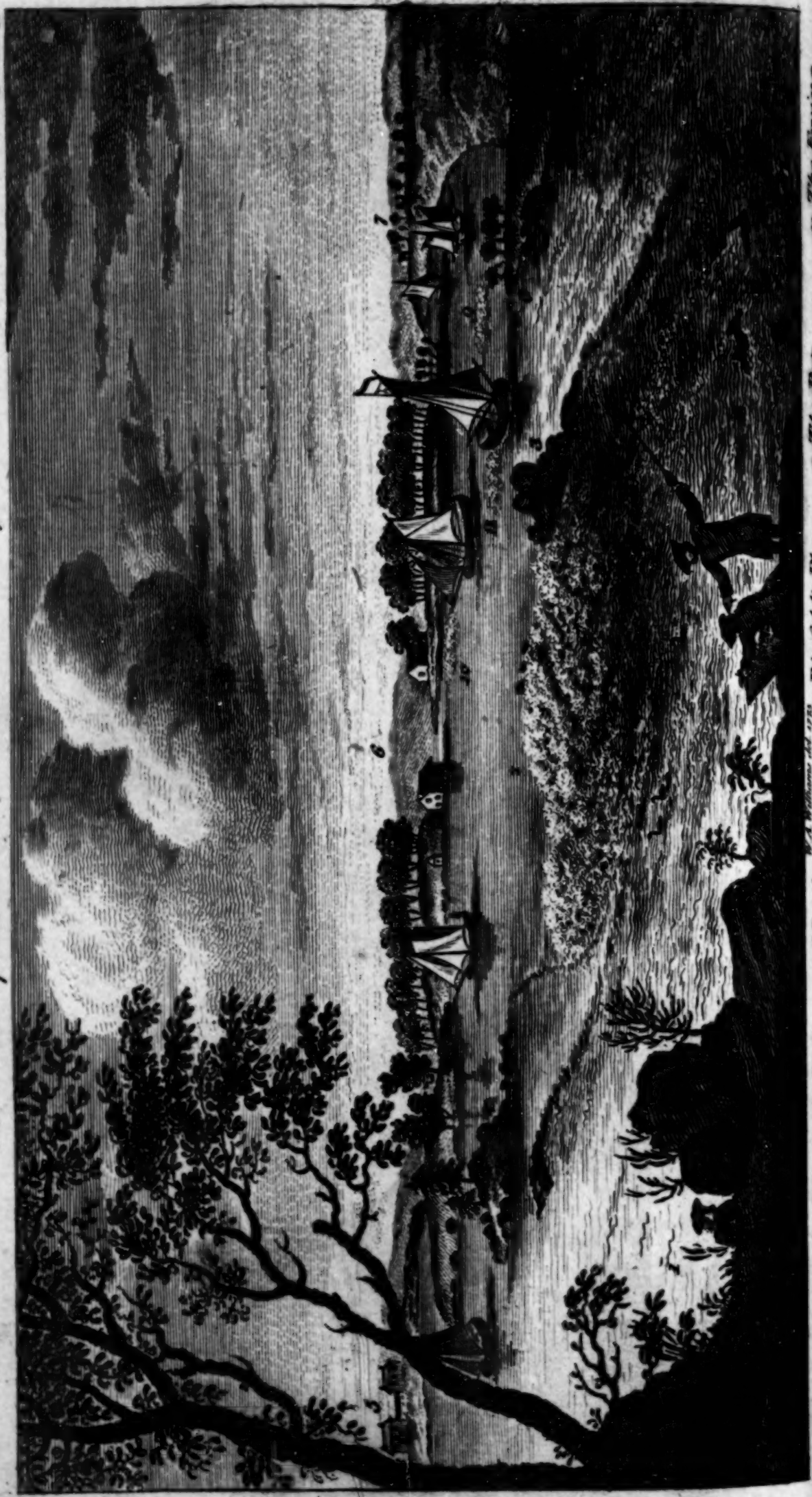
British Statute Miles .

40° Deg. 40' Min. N. Latitude

to Jamaica

*East View of Hell Gate, in the Province of New York.*

London Mag. Apr. 1778.



*W. Williams del. 1778. J. Pinckney sculp. & The Print. in The Flying*



o Hicoria IlmoA.      a Harwood's Red.      a Marriena.      a The Red.      a The Flying



*View of the Baths of Leuk in Vallais*

*London Magazine*



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. 2. The Baths of Leuk                  | 5. A Sentinel.   |
| 3. The Spring where the Waters are drank | 6. A small Lake upon that part of the Mountain called Daube. |
| 4. A small Bridge suspended by Chains    | 7. A Sentinel in the same Mountain.                          |



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE,  
FOR APRIL, 1778.

DESCRIPTION of NEW YORK ISLAND, with a MAP, also of the  
Dangerous Passage called HELL-GATE.



HE distinct and accurate map of New-York Island now given, together with the view of Hell-Gate, engraved from a drawing after nature, taken on the spot by our friend Mr. W. A. Williams, finishes our design of exhibiting a full delineation and description of the whole country that has been, and continues to be, the theatre of the unfortunate American war.

For the information of those persons who may happen to commence readers of our Magazine for this month, it is necessary to observe, that we set out with an ample account of Philadelphia, and its environs, illustrated with a new map, pointing out every station of the British and of the American armies: see our Magazine for December, 1777, Vol. XLVI. p. 587. The plan was continued in our first number for the month of February in the present year, by a new map, and an ample description of the northern parts of the province of New York, including the stations and marches of General Burgoyne's army, in his way to Albany. A description of the southern parts, down to the sea shore, with a new map, was given in our last for March, and nothing now remains but an account of the island on which the city of New York is built, and its environs. New York Island, formerly called Manaton Isle, is most advantageously situated for all the purposes of commerce, as it lies upon a point formed by two bays, into one of which the River Hudson discharges itself. It is about twelve miles in length, and three in breadth, and it is distinguished as the first county of the province.

At the southern extremity of the island stands Fort George, which defends the city and the harbour, on the side next the sea; and within this fort is the residence of the governor, in a

well built mansion. The city is about a mile long, and half a mile broad; the streets, on account of the uneven ground, part of the city being low, and the other on an ascent, are very irregular and badly paved, but the houses, to the amount of 2500, are handsome brick and stone buildings, and the whole being encompassed with modern fortifications, forms a most agreeable view. In our Magazine for August 1761, Vol. XXX. an elegant plate will be found of the south prospect, giving a distinct view of the fort, and of all the principal public edifices.

A considerable addition to the beauty of this city is, that rows of trees are planted in all the streets on both sides of the way, which make an agreeable shade in summer, and the best houses have flat roofs, so that the inhabitants in warm weather, take their repasts at the tops of their houses, with awnings over their heads, and enjoy the delightful prospect of the sea, and the inland country. The markets at New York abound with variety, and the greatest plenty of provisions, and they are remarkable for large oysters, two of them being sufficient for a meal, and as this is the chief food of the poor, the consumption is astonishing. It is computed that the annual expenditure for the whole province in this article alone, amounts to 12000l.

Every sect of christians being tolerated at New York, the places of worship make a conspicuous figure among the public edifices. There are two episcopal English churches, two Dutch Calvinists, one French, and two German Lutheran; one Presbyterian, one Anabaptist, one Quaker's and one Moravian meeting-house, and a Jew's synagogue. The town-hall is a very spacious edifice, it is erected in the most conspicuous part of the city, fronting the principal street, and on a space where four others terminate. It



contains, in imitation of the town or stadt-houses of all the principal cities on the continent of Europe (England excepted) offices for the dispatch of almost every branch of the public business, which prevents great loss of time, and is, in many respects, more convenient than our method of having different buildings in distant situations for these purposes; the general assembly, the supreme court of justice, the public library, and the council chamber, are all beneath the same roof. The city is divided into seven wards, and is under the government of a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, and seven common council men, and the inhabitants were computed to be 14000 before the war.

Long Island extends nearly east and west about 150 miles opposite to the coast of New England, and contains some considerable towns. On the south side of this island is Salisbury plain, sixteen miles in length, and four in breadth, where the inhabitants of the island and of New York used to have horse races, and made it a principal diversion, having a fine breed of horses on the island.

A cursory view of the map will shew the commodious situation of New York and Long Island for carrying on an extensive commerce by sea. A spacious harbour, good quays, convenient warehouses, and yards for building, repairing and launching of ships, regular tides, and a proper depth of water, all contributed to render this city, and the whole province of New York, one of the most flourishing colonies belonging to the British empire. "In a word, says the author of *The Account of the European Settlements in America*, this province yields to no part of America in the healthfulness of its air, and the fertility of its soil. It is much superior in the great convenience of water carriage, which speedily, and at the slightest expence, carries the product of the remotest farms to a certain and profitable market."

But there is one disadvantage respecting the navigation from New York to New England, called by the inhabitants *Hell-Gate*, from the great mischief done to vessels in passing it; very little notice is taken of it in print, nor is it mentioned in our geographical dictionaries; but as the king's troops landed on New York island, when they took the city, by embarkations from positions previously taken in the neighbourhood of Newton, Bushwick, Flushing, and Hell Gate, the better to deceive the enemy, who from the movement of the fleet up the North River, fixed all their attention to that quarter; it is frequently noticed in General Howe's dispatches inserted in our Magazine for November 1776, Vol. XLV.

By inspecting the map, it will be found that the east end of Blackwell's Island begins a little below Hancock's Rock, and extends downward to Turtle Bay, within about three miles of the city. Higher up the East River, is Harlem on the left, and Morisena on the right, and about a mile below Morisena is the island of Bahanna, or Buchannan's Isle, between the point of which, and Pinfolds on the southern shore, lies the narrow pass, encompassed with rocks called Heil Gate, a view of which is represented in the plate, taken from Horne's point, so as to comprehend the most extensive prospect. See the plate, page 176. The situation of the rocks, some of which are considerably above the surface of the water, and others beneath it, evidently points out the danger; and notwithstanding the assistance of skilful pilots, ships are frequently driven against them and bulged: yet, on account of the short cut by this pass to Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Massachusetts's Bay, hazardous as it is, the owners and masters of trading vessels prefer it to the length, and consequently, the expence of making the voyage by the Atlantic ocean.

## ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE FUNDS. TO MR. BALDWIN,

S I R,

**H**AVING duly considered the contents of your correspondent's letter, who signs himself a *Stockholder*,

I return it to you, by the bearer, with the best answer I am able to give at this critical juncture upon so delicate



and at the same time, so interesting a subject as *The present State of the Public Funds*.

My answer, you are at full liberty to communicate to the public, as he requests, through the channel of your useful Magazine; but I do not think it will be prudent to insert a copy of your correspondent's letter, because there are some facts stated in it, which I know to be false; yet as they are of an alarming nature, and I have the honour to concur in opinion with Lord Sandwich, one of the ablest statesmen of our day, that it is impossible to be too secret with respect to all our public concerns, at the eye of a war with our natural foe, and great commercial rival: I should think it argued disloyalty to his king and country, on the part of your Editor, if he suffered it to appear in print.

The stockholder's principal aim in writing to you was, to excite some one of your correspondents to offer him, if they could, any solid consolation, any hopes of relief in his present unhappy situation, "when he is labouring under the dreadful apprehension, that himself and family may be reduced in one moment, from a state of affluence and felicity, to penury and its consequent miseries, by the failure of the public funds;" already, says he, "I consider one third of my property as irrecoverably lost. I invested a capital sum, the whole of a fortune acquired by honest industry, in the 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities at 90, and they are now reduced to 60. A deserving young man, wishes to form an union with my family, by marrying one of my daughters. I have approved his addresses; but cannot bring this affair to a conclusion, in the present situation of the funds: 30 per cent. is too much to lose upon 1000l. which I mean to give with my daughter, here then, the affair rests, to my inexplicable concern; how can I advise the young folks to wait another year, when my apprehensions are, that things will be much worse then? In short, if I am not well grounded in my fears, let some one inform me; what are the real causes of the present wretched, pitiful price of the 3 per cents."

This is the only part of the letter I undertake to answer, and it is with pleasure, Mr. Baldwin, that I take up the pen upon the subject, as I hope

what I have to offer, with a truly patriotic view, may quiet the minds of all my countrymen, and fellow citizens, who are stockholders, and may find its way to Paris, as well as papers, not so proper for the inspection of the French ministry: that our enemies may know, and dread, the stability and importance of that *public credit*, which they have for some time past been so assiduous to undermine by their agents in Holland and in London, sparing to my certain knowledge, no expence, no art, no time, to accomplish this grand political object.

I am sorry, Sir, that it is necessary upon this occasion, to say any thing concerning myself, but in times like these, when it is but too common to charge men of the first rank in the kingdom with venality, and to call them the tools and dependents of administration, when they afford government any support, by delivering their opinions in favour of the state of the nation in any department; what can a professional writer expect, who presumes to declare boldly and openly, "that every man who speaks or writes against the public credit of this country, is an enemy to Great-Britain and a friend to France." It will be said he is paid for this service, permit me therefore to observe, that I am too obscure an individual to be noticed by the minister; and that I am not in the line to be rewarded for this or any other service I may have rendered to the ministry, and to my country in my former public character, or in my present private situation. But having always employed my pen on useful subjects, and made the public finances a chief study, I now voluntarily corroborate what has already met with the repeated approbation of my countrymen, in my Treatise on the Funds, intitled, *Every Man his own Broker*, the eighth and last edition; and in my *Elements of Commerce, Politics and Finances*.

I have therein asserted, that it is too late to waste our time in speculative inquiries concerning the good or bad policy of naturalizing the system of public credit introduced at the Revolution. Established as it is, and its national utility having been so long experienced, it is become the unquestionable duty and interest of every man of property in the Kingdom to support it.

And, if I prove this assertion by the most uncontrovertable arguments, it will



will follow, that the market for the funds must always be kept open; that the interest must be regularly and duly paid, under every possible situation of the affairs of this country; that the price alone will be fluctuating; and, that the public credit of Great-Britain, cannot expire, but with her commerce, her laws, her constitution and her existence as an independent state.

The earliest political writers on the *Funding System*, foretold a national bankruptcy, if ever the national debt should exceed an hundred millions: some of them lived to be convinced of their error, and the stockholders of those days outlived their fears, and left to their heirs and assigns that solid property, which was to have vanished, or to have burst like an air bubble. The same writers went so far as to recommend a national sponge, that is to say, to cancel the debt, by one bold exertion of the legislative power; they conceived, that this would be an act of political justice to the community at large, founded upon this state maxim, "that private wrongs must be submitted to for the public good:" they thought that none but the immediate holders of property in the public funds would be the sufferers, and a considerable part of these were known to be foreigners, while the public would be eased of an enormous weight of public taxes imposed for the payment of the annual interest of these funds; but they never entered sufficiently into the merits of this great question. They never enquired how far the circumstances of the nation had combined, united and rendered dependent on each other, *the credit of the funds, commercial credit, and landed property*. Nor should I at present investigate this question, if I did not daily meet with advocates for a national sponge; if I did not hear it asserted, that it would be one of the happiest events that could take place; and if it was not evident, that the propagation of such ideas, and the similar one, of a supposed future inability to pay the interest of fresh loans, operate a pernicious effect both at home and abroad, on the value of our funds.

That we may be as concise as possible, let us only go back to the last war declared against France, upon just and popular grounds; and its progress attended with the most signal success. By what method could government

have raised from five to twelve millions annually, over and above the ordinary revenues of the state, but by the funding system; unless by the most oppressive assessments monthly, or quarterly, in every county throughout the kingdom; the mode pursued before the establishment of the funding system. It needs no dissertation to prove, how much easier it is for the master manufacturer, tradesman, farmer, &c. and for the country gentleman to contribute proportionably five or ten pounds *per annum* in taxes towards paying the interest on principal sums borrowed upon the funding system, than to contribute fifty or one hundred pounds *per annum*, as a *quota* to the national expences in time of war, to avoid contracting a national debt. In the early periods of our history, when we had our colonies to defend, and very little commerce by sea to protect; the burden of annual *quotas* was not too heavy for individuals of every class; but after the British dominions increased from three kingdoms, to a potent, extensive empire; it became impossible to levy within the year, the very great sums necessary for the payment of her fleets and armies, in time of war: the very attempt must have produced civil commotions.

The expediency of the funding system thus demonstrated; we must now enquire from whom the principal sums, raised for the exigencies of government in time of war, have been borrowed. Chiefly of merchants, foreign and native, and such has been the conduct of all British ministers in the revenue department, that we have commanded the unemployed money of wealthy foreigners, in preference to our rivals, the French, though they gave higher rates of interest: because our government has constantly given good security for the payment of the interest offered, and has paid it punctually, every half year; whereas the French have frequently stopt payment, and obliged their stock-holders to convert the arrears of interest into a new debt, in addition to the principal first borrowed. Yet even this expedient is better than a sponge: however, we may judge by what has happened to the French, of the bad consequences of stopping payment; they have never been able to borrow money from foreigners or from their own subjects since, but at an exorbitant rate of interest.



Our next inquiry must be, how these merchants, or monied men, are enabled to fill our government subscriptions for new loans? The answer is, by commercial credit; by the circulation of bills of exchange and other paper securities, which has increased the business of banking. A merchant of repute, if he wants to subscribe for a larger sum than he has cash to pay in upon, can discount bills of exchange, or can solicit large paper remittances from his correspondents abroad, against the time of a public subscription; and he can find bankers, with whom he can deposit various securities to raise money. The bankers employ the money uncalled for, lodged in their hands by their several customers, and their own fortunes, in this kind of business, and in the funds and subscriptions. It is the balance upon the whole, of demanded monies, employed at interest, that constitutes their profit. Now, at this horrid supposition be for a moment admitted, that the funds bear no price, that the market was shut, no person appearing for one or two transfer days, as a purchaser; it falls short of a sponge; yet let us mark the consequences. A private gentleman, or tradesman, draws on his banker, for money deposited in his hands (in the general sum) whether he wants it not; the banker finds an unusual run upon him, beyond the amount of his current cash; the balance in his favour, has laid out in the funds, and other securities; the funds bear no price, cannot sell out; those to whom he advanced money on paper securities cannot take them up, consequently he must stop payment: the gentleman or tradesman thus distressed, cannot pay the demands made on him, and so a general stagnation takes place. Neither bills of exchange, nor inland bills can be discounted, for every man is afraid to part with the specie he has by him, in exchange for paper---and every sharper, and every man in such circumstances makes this a pretence for stopping payment---and would the case be better with the land-gentlemen? I believe not---for since the engrossing of farms has taken place, substantial farmers carry such great stocks to market, that they too have great sums in paper; and from a stagnation of circulation, would be unable to pay their rents. Thus it is

evident that *public and private; commercial and funding credit* are inseparately connected, in the present state of things.

But no such stagnation can take place, while the interest of the national debt can be regularly paid, and we have resources to pay it, if the sum were doubled. Of this truth no man is more fully convinced than *Lord North*; and therefore it remains only to account for the present low price of the funds; and to expostulate with your correspondent on the temporary inconvenience he experiences from it. In proportion as the demands of government for money increase, the interest of it will rise, and individuals, from a prospect of laying out their money more advantageously in new loans, will sell out of the old funds, especially those which bear the lowest interest. This will happen as early as possible, because the advantage will be the greater; therefore speculators will crowd to the market as soon as they have intelligence of a war, that they may sell before the fall is considerable. Monied men, who have their cash by them unemployed, will likewise abstain from purchasing into the funds, in expectation of large profits for lending their money to government upon an emergency. This has been the case, from the time that an open rupture took place between Great Britain and her American colonies. At the close of the year 1774, I find by the exact register of the stocks in your magazine, that the price of *3 per cent. Consols* was 92, the highest they had been since the peace. Money therefore at that time, independent of usurious contracts, was worth no more than  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , or 3l. 5s. *per annum*. At the end of 1776, when the contest in America began to wear a formidable aspect, and government had sent a powerful fleet and army to that continent, the same stock was reduced to 82; and the value of money rose to above 3l. 12s. *per annum*. In December 1777, they fell to 76, and the value of money, with the prospect of a greater fall in view, was above 4l. *per cent*. The rumour of a French war now began to prevail, and the monied men, especially the rich Jews, corresponding with their brethren in Holland, Italy, and Germany, and through them, with other affluent foreigners, foreseeing a complication of new circumstances which must greatly embarrass the ministry; viz. a war with the house of Bourbon,



Bourbon, added to the defection of our colonies, kept back their money, and dissuaded all their friends from purchasing into the funds: to this was added, a false suggestion, that if America shook off her dependence, we should lose such a source of commercial revenue, as would render the nation incapable of paying the interest of the national debt. Thus only those, whose necessities obliged them to sell, kept the market open, and the same stock fell, upon the declaration of the French ambassador last month, under 60, while money rose to upwards of 5 *per cent. per annum*; and reduced the new loan, intrinsically worth 3 *per cent.* premium, under par.

Having accounted rationally for the present state of the funds, I shall shew from authentic records, that there is nothing alarming, no apprehension of bankruptcy, nor any thing unprecedented in the situation of them.

The best use of history as a faithful record of past events is, to shew that similar causes will probably operate similar effects, in future times. Let us apply this to the present question.

In Vol. XXI. of the London Magazine for 1752, four years after the peace of Aix la Chappelle, in the month of November, 3 *per cent. Bank Annuities* were 105½, and money upon government security, was then worth little more than 2½ or 2*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*. In Vol. XXIII. for 1755, at the close of that year, upon a certainty of a war with France, and that government must want money to carry it on, the same stock was reduced to 90; but the supplies being raised before May 1756, it stood the shock of the declaration of war against France, and the loss of Minorca, and it suffered very little variation from December in the same year, when Mr. Pitt was made Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Fox, till July 1758; when it rose upon the successes of the British arms by sea and land, and the influx of wealth by prizes and conquests, to 97. In November 1759, just after the conquest of Quebec, and in the course of that memorable year of victory and renown, the same stock was reduced so low as 82. At the close of the year 1760, it fell to 77. In 1761, after the negotiation for peace between Mr. Pitt, and Mr. de Buffy, it was as low

as 69. In February 1762, it fell 62½ nearly the price at present. Upon the report and conclusion of peace, the preliminaries of which were signed towards the close of the same year, they rose to 89½; and on to 92, as already mentioned. the unhappy American war had taken place, we may fairly conjecture the same stock would have risen in the duration of peace to 105, the price in 1752. The only causes that could have prevented it, must have been the general dissipation of the times, so much countenanced, which encouraged usurious contracts, to supply the necessities of prodigals; and the sum carried out of the kingdom to be spent in France, which amount to millions more than our government can imagine, and is utterly lost to the nation. While estates are continually bringing to sale on very low terms, owing to the dissipation just mentioned, men will be watching for an advantage, and government must feel the weight of this inconvenience in their public loans. The value of money will rise in proportion to the extravagance of the times.

I have only to add, that your correspondent has no more right to complain of the temporary hardship he suffers from the low price of stocks, than he had bought merchandise upon speculation, to sell at 15 *per cent.* profit, and the market price of the commodity had fallen 30. If he keeps his stock till the circumstances of the market change, it may rise 15 *per cent.* above what he gave, and he had an equal chance to buy, as to sell, at the present low price, if his own circumstances would have permitted. The funds are an adventure for profit, and lose or enfeeble, as in other speculations; but the steady, undaunted, and unfluenced stockholder will assuredly prevail by them in the end.

If this letter is approved, I present you another upon a common error prevalent amongst our people of the "that in case of an invasion, or great national calamity, a landed estate or ready money, is the only security for property."

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant

London,  
April, 20, 1778.

T. MORTIMER



## A TURKISH SENTIMENTAL TALE.

IN the thirteenth verse, of the seventeenth chapter of the Alcoran, the doctrine of fatality, or predestination, is established in the strongest manner; Mahomet makes the Divine Being utter these words: *And we have suspended a bird about every man's neck.* The best interpreters of the Alcoran understand, by the symbol of the bird, the destiny of man, either good or bad, in the same manner as the Latins, by the word *good or bad bird*, expressed good or bad fortune. According to this interpretation, Mogiahed, one of the commentators of the holy prophet, adds the following note to this verse, in which that grand article of faith amongst the Mahometans, predestination, is founded. "All men at their birth have a paper (invisible to mortals) hung about their necks, upon which is written their good or bad fortune." The original decree, of which this paper is a copy, they believe is written in heaven by the divine pen, on the sacred tablet. That our readers may readily comprehend the force of the particular sentiments in the following tale, and in order to avoid the trouble of referring frequently to notes, we prefix the necessary explanations, and must therefore request them to remember, "that the divine pen is said to be created by the finger of God; its substance consists of the richest pearls; a horseman mounted upon the fleetest palfrey, would hardly be able to ride the length of this wonderful pen in a hundred years: it has the virtue to write of itself, without the assistance of any hand; the past, present and future. The ink in this pen is composed of subtle light: the angel Seraphael is the only person who can read the characters traced by it; it has fourscore thousand years, which will be constantly writing till the day of judgment, every thing that is to happen in the world."

The sacred tablet is suspended in the middle of the seventh heaven, and is carefully guarded by angels, for evil spirits should alter or erase its words. Its length is equal to the distance between heaven and earth, and its breadth from east to west. This marvellous table is formed of one

single pearl of exquisite whiteness."

Strange as these absurd articles of the Mahometan faith may appear, yet, if we look into the systems which have obtained amongst the sectaries of christianity, such as the Papists, the Moravians, Muggletonians, Sandimanians, &c. &c. or scrutinize the tenets of the Deists and Free-thinkers, we shall not be deterred by these elucidations, from pursuing the thread of an entertaining tale.

A young sultan of Persia who had been shut up in a castle, and debarred the advantages of education by a jealous father, being desirous of improving his understanding, soon after he ascended the throne, sent for an ancient dervise to converse with him on the subject of the different destinies or fortunes of mankind. "How comes it to pass, says the sultan to the priest, that wise and prudent men most frequently groan beneath the weight of poverty and affliction, while, on the contrary, madmen and fools are most commonly surrounded with pleasure, riches, and honours. Wisdom which is the lot of the first, is not sufficient to enable them to foresee or prevent the ills that befall them, while the latter, in spite of their rashness and imprudence, enjoy constant happiness." Sire, replied the dervise, God alone is the sovereign dispenser of good and evil; men ought to submit to their fate, such as it is written with the divine pen on the sacred tablet of eternal decrees; nothing can derange the order of events marked on this miraculous tablet, which is suspended in the middle of the seventh heaven.

The history I shall have the honour to relate to your sublime highness, will serve as an unanswerable proof of what I have advanced.

Asfendiar, the youngest son of a Græcian king, discovered from his infancy, tokens of an uncommon genius, and of a pensive, meditating disposition, which, as he grew up, gave his father suspicions that he would become the favourite of the people, and perhaps usurp the throne destined for his eldest brother, for whom the king had a most extraordinary and partial affection.



affection. But not being of that tyrannic temper which prompts some monarchs to put to death the children they hate, or to exercise a more barbarous cruelty by putting out their eyes, he banished him his dominions, leaving the care of his subsistence to Providence.

A disgrace so little merited did not throw the young prince into despair, nor yet greatly surprise him: convinced, by his deep meditations in the law of the prophet Mahomet, of that fatality which nothing can resist, and which links events together, in such a manner, that human prudence cannot separate or break the chain of them, he resolved to submit patiently to his lot. As he was travelling on without any fixed design, and meditating on his misfortune, he met a young man remarkably handsome in his person, whose politeness was equal to the beauty of his countenance; the young man, prepossessed in favour of the prince by his external appearance, desired his permission to travel with him. Necessity, opportunity, and conformity of fortune, so closely united these two adventurers, that the day was not passed before they placed an entire confidence in each other.

The next morning they met with a third traveller, who was the son of a merchant, and seemed to be thoroughly versed in the profession of his father; the conversation of the newcomer pleased our travellers, and they requested him to associate himself with them.

A countryman, robust and active, whom they met with the third day, telling them that he was going to look for work in the city of Laodicea, which was at no great distance, the three pilgrims admitted him into their society, which did not abound with money; and the little that this slender troop could furnish, was soon exhausted to supply their necessities.

"Behold (says the peasant to his companions) the critical moment for employing the talents that God has given to each of us, if we would not become the sorrowful victims of extreme poverty."

"My friends and companions, replied Asfendiar, why should we trouble ourselves about the future, which we can neither foresee nor alter; our

lot is recorded upon the sacred tablets; if Providence has destined us any relief, we shall become the quiet possessors of it, without any pain or labour, but if it is decided that indigence shall be our lot, all our efforts will prove fruitless, for nothing can revoke its eternal immutable decrees."

The handsome young man then took up the subject, and opposed the sentiments of the prince, at the same time asserting "That an agreeable person was one of the most advantageous means to succeed in the world." "You make the eulogium, exclaimed the merchant briskly, of a very fragile benefit: beauty is a capital which easily flows through the hands of the possessor, and its revenue is uncertain; but genius is the true source of riches, he alone can fix the inconstancy of fortune, who unites prudence and activity with a profound knowledge of business." "For my part, resumed the countryman, I insist on it, that whoever has hands, and will make use of them, is sure not to die of hunger; labour is the most assured resource against indigence, all the rest are uncertain." Asfendiar saw with regret, that his companions relied more upon their several talents than upon Providence; he therefore spared no pains to convince them of their error, and for that purpose cited several passages of the Alcoran. The peasant did not understand these sublime lessons; he was hungry, and he knew that he was talked so well, could not give them dinner. While the prince was continuing his discourse, our rustic repaired to a neighbouring wood, gathered together a quantity of dry sticks which he found in great abundance, and having great corporal strength, he loaded his shoulders with faggots, which he carried to the city, to which they were now approaching, sold them, and brought back some provisions perceived by his companions; and this little philosophic troop were refreshed by our countryman, who had the satisfaction of feeding those who thought they were much wiser than him.

The comely young man being desirous to exert his talents, went to the city, and as he was musing on the means of rendering some service to his companions: an old woman called to him, and told him that a rich lady



778. had seen him through a window, desired he would favour her with a visit. Our young indigent was not in a situation to refuse an intrigue, he therefore cheerfully accepted the offer; he had the happiness to please, and was dismissed with several rich presents, with part of which he purchased a greater variety and abundance of provisions than the countryman, and returned to his comrades with a joyful countenance.

The merchant's son then began to take shame to himself for having amused his companions with the most simple details of the advantages of commerce, and the sure means of making a fortune, while he had at the same time remained an idle spectator of the wants of their little society, without availing himself of his fine maxims to be in the least useful to them. He began to think it high time to be serviceable in his way, and with this view he borrowed a few pieces of money from the young man, and set off for Laodicea.

From this feeble resource our young merchant knew how to draw considerable profits. He made directly for the harbour, and enquiring amongst people of business what commodity was particularly scarce in the city, and being informed that the olive trees being struck with a blight had failed that year, and that the inhabitants were in great want of oil, he watched his opportunity, and seeing a ship cast anchor off the port, he went off in a boat, without imparting his design to any one; and being put on board, he desired to speak with the master in private, of whom he enquired if his was not the ship expected to arrive with a cargo of oil as an adventure upon his own account, to which the master answering in the affirmative, our adventurer told him he was in partnership with Ibrahim, the greatest merchant in the city, who had sent him off expressly to acquaint him that he would give him an advanced price, and instantly furnish him with a full freight for another voyage, if he would let him have the whole cargo of oil. The price tendered being very advantageous to the master, he accepted the offer, took earnest, and signed an agreement to deliver the oil to Ibrahim and company.

The bargain concluded, our adventurer repaired to Ibrahim's without loss of time, and thus accosted him, "Sir, one who is an entire stranger to you, comes to offer you more wealth than your best friends have ever tendered you: knowing that you had no oil remaining in your warehouses, I thought I should do you a signal service by contracting in your name at a moderate price for a cargo that is just arrived in the harbour." Ibrahim, quite enchanted, embraced the young merchant, ran with him to the port, went on board the vessel, now surrounded by merchants, who were greatly chagrined at being forestalled, paid the money for the oil, and liberally rewarded his skilful agent, who quite satisfied with his adventure, returned to the society with still more abundant and delicate provisions than the peasant, or the young man, and having reimbursed the latter, the company had still a moderate capital in hand for future exigencies.

"My friends, (said the prince) you have all three been very fortunate, every one in your own way, but you strangely deceive yourselves, if you imagine you have done any more than execute the decrees of Providence, which had ordained all this to happen. We are only blind instruments; I have not the talents you possess, but who knows what this great workman may make of me. To-morrow I will go to the city, resigned entirely to the fate that awaits me there."

Early the next morning, after a fervent prayer to him who governs all things with unerring wisdom, the prince sat out under the guidance of his star. He soon arrived at Laodicea, and the first news he heard was, that the king was just dead, and had left no heir to succeed him, which was the more regretted as their late sovereign was one of the best of princes. The mourning appeared as sincere as it was general: some wept, some tore their hair, others their cloaths, in the eastern manner; and all exclaimed, "who shall we find to govern us so well?"

Asfendiar paid great attention to all he saw and heard, but not being afflicted, he did not think it his duty to shed tears; his serene countenance and unconcern displeased some zealous servants



servants of the deceased monarch, and soon rendered him suspected: grief is often unjust; he was taken up for a spy, and loaded with irons in the very instant that they were carrying the corpse of the late king to the sepulchre. Providence, whom the stranger constantly acknowledged as his protector, suffered him to be conducted to a most horrid dungeon in the common prison, where he was forgot for two days, and left without nourishment. The poor prince in this melancholy situation reasoned thus with himself: "God, who employs so usefully the instruments he makes choice of, may destroy those which he judges to be useless;" and he supported his misfortune with the remains of a philosophical courage, to which his empty stomach was ready to revolt, when he heard the steps of men, who, approaching his dungeon, ordered him to appear before the Divan.

Asfendiar followed his guards resigned to death, which he had already seen at no great distance. The grandees of Laodicea were assembled in the presence chamber round the empty throne, and could not agree in the choice of a proper person to fill it: one amongst the rest terrified by the apprehensions of a civil war, represented to them, that their enemies kept spies in the city; that one of them was already in chains; that several others might have escaped the vigilance of the magistrates; and that the intelligence they would give to their masters of their present disagreement about the election of a king, might be attended with fatal consequences to the state. The grandees, intimidated by this recital, had determined to interrogate the prisoner in custody, and in consequence of this resolution Asfendiar was brought before them.

The prince appeared composed and undaunted, addressed them with a noble air and manly eloquence, and did not conceal a single circumstance of his life, neither disguising his name, his birth, the reasons of his leaving his native country, his adventures since, nor the reflections which had occasioned them.

The ingenuous manner in which he related his story, his constancy, his sagacity, the rigour of his fate, the purity of his conduct, and above all, his firm reliance on the Supreme Be-

ing, sensibly affected the whole assembly. Some of the grandees who had seen him at his father's court, recollected his features, and to put an end to the great confusion and distress they were in by being reduced to choose one of their own body for their master, which is generally productive of jealousies, feuds, animosities, and bloodshed, they unanimously agreed to elect Asfendiar. "Heaven, without doubt," cries one of the senators, has sent us this stranger to terminate our differences; he alone is worthy to reign over us, who sprung from royal blood, has the virtues of his ancestors to imitate, and their steps to follow; the misfortunes that this young prince has undergone, the experience they have taught him, his noble and majestic air, all announce to us that he will be a great king, solely occupied in promoting the glory and happiness of his subjects." The whole assembly after this speech, acknowledged him for their sovereign, and he passed in a moment from a prison to a throne. His coronation was precipitately prepared, he was clad in a costly robe, and being seated on a white elephant according to the custom of the place from time immemorial, he was led through the principal streets of the city attended by his court, that he might receive the homage of his new subjects, which was carried almost to adoration.

Three days had passed since Asfendiar had quitted his companions, who affectionately regretted his absence, and apprehended for a stranger, the fate which had really befallen him at first, full of inquietude they repaired to the city to get intelligence concerning him. On their arrival they learnt that a new sovereign had been proclaimed; and not doubting that a coronation day would be a day of grace for all criminals, they secretly repaired at this event, which gave them hopes of recovering their unfortunate fellow traveller. As the new monarch descended the high street of Laodicea the three strangers resolved to have a full view of him, and placed themselves so advantageously, that it was impossible he should avoid seeing them at the same time that they indulged their curiosity in fixing their regards upon him.



1778. As soon as Asfendar saw them, though become a monarch, he instantly acknowledged his old comrades, desired them to approach his person, and as soon as they were recovered from their extreme surprise, he thus addressed them, amidst the crowds of people that surrounded them.

"My friends, behold one of the most powerful operations of Providence. Will you believe that I have been able to make myself sultan of Laodicea, or when I shall have bestowed on you those favours which gratitude exacts from me: will you imagine that it is me, who confer on you those benefits which Providence has reserved for you? No, my dear companions, we are all

the servants of the Supreme Being, but none of us knows the fate to which he is destined."

In fact, this prince confided solely in Providence, on which he firmly relied, by which means he became one of the best monarchs in the world: his former companions he dismissed, loaded with presents, to pursue their different occupations, and he governed his people with wisdom and clemency.

Sire, added the old Dervise, let this history dissipate your doubts, and convince you, that, *all is for the best*\*, that, *whatever is, is right*†, or in other words, that no man can avoid his destiny †.

T. M.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

*A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, on Thursday the 20th of November, 1777. Being the Fourth Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great-Britain.*

(Continued from p. 131.)

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 9.

THE Earl of Effingham moved for official papers, in order to determine, with some degree of precision, what were the expences incurred from first to last, on account of the American war; no objection was made on the part of administration, only time was required to produce the papers demanded. His lordship then entered into an examination of the terms of the new loan, which he declared to be very disadvantageous, and a strong proof of the low state of public credit, since more than legal interest was given to the monied men to induce them to subscribe; but as the whole of his lordship's reasoning was founded on what passed in the other house, it produced no motion, the money bills not being brought up.

The order of the day, for the third reading of the American conciliatory bills was the next business; they were read the third time, and upon putting the question for passing them, a smart debate ensued, which was opened by the Earl of Abington, who rose to oppose the passing of them, because he thought them wrong in principle, in purport,

and proposed efficacy. The Marquis of Rockingham confined himself to a severe censure of the conduct of administration; he arraigned the ministry for their shameful inconsistency; if the present bills were proper, the former measures, which had reduced us to this humiliating situation, must have been wrong. L. Townshend, in defence of the ministry, urged the fatal necessity of offering conciliatory terms to the Americans, owing, not to any error or inconsistency on the part of government, but to the miscarriage of those who were entrusted with the execution of their military plans; and in order to dispell the gloomy apprehensions of those who thought that England would loose America by these concessions, and the advantages they had gained by the progress of their arms, he desired it might be remembered, that while we retained Newfoundland, Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the navigation of the Mississippi, we should still be able to check and controul the Americans.

His lordship, in a digression from the subject, took notice of the many impolitic restrictions laid on the manufactures and commerce of Ireland, and strongly

\* Vid. Voltaire's *Candide* or the Optimist. Mahomet's *Alcoran*.

† Pope's *Essay on Man*.



strongly recommended that the ports of that kingdom should be thrown open.

*Lord Camden* in reply, highly commended the liberal sentiments of *Lord Townshend* with respect to the affairs of Ireland, and expressed a wish, that the House would take that matter into their most serious consideration without loss of time; but he could by no means agree with the noble lord in the other point which he had laboured so strenuously to maintain: the ministry had never demonstrated to parliament, that they were compelled by any such fatal necessity as he had mentioned, to change their sentiments and conduct so totally as it appears they have now done, by the bills offered by them to be passed.

His lordship then entered into a legal and political discussion of the bills: he complained of a secret reservation that pervaded the whole tenor of them; they were not calculated to inspire confidence, but to excite mistrust in the breasts of the Congress. A power vested in the commissioners to *suspend* the acts passed against America since the commencement of the war had the appearance of ambiguity, why not repeal them at once. A power vested in individuals to suspend acts of the legislature was likewise unconstitutional, and the unlimited power given to the commissioners he thought would operate against the efficacy of the bills. The circumstance of these propositions coming from the same set of ministers who had voted and carried into execution the most violent and coercive measures against the Americans, was another obstacle to the proposed effect. Could it be imagined the Americans would give credit to such an amazing change of opinion and conduct, they would never believe it to be the result of principle, they would consider it as a forced recantation. His lordship hinted at the report of a treaty of commerce being signed between France and the Americans, which he hoped was not true, but if it was, he then thought all propositions for peace would come too late, and advised the House to fling the bills before them into the fire. But while this alarming intelligence remained doubtful, he was resolved neither to vote for, nor against the bills, they were

too much the aspect of peace for him to oppose them, and had too little effective merit in them to claim his sanction, unless they were accompanied by a change of the ministry.

*Lord Lyttelton* vindicated the measures of administration in their past and present conduct, which he affirmed was perfectly uniform and consistent; nearly upon the same ground as *Lord Townshend*, only he was more particular with respect to the failure of the excellent plans of government for carrying on the war in America: he seemed to censure the inactivity of *General Gage* at Boston, and the cautious prudence of *General Howe*, at a crisis when vigorous exertion was most required.

The *Duke of Grafton* justified his conduct, while he was minister, towards America; he compared her at that period to a generous horse, that began to be a little *restive*, but by the experienced dexterity of a good horseman, might have been brought gently to obedience, but when whipped, spurred and galled by a wanton, ignorant rider, was become impatient of controul, and disdained the bit. His grace then started some objections to the appointment of the *Howes* and of the *Earl of Carlisle* to be commissioners. He observed that talents for war and for negotiation were rarely united in the same persons; and as to *Lord Carlisle* he thought the Americans would be prejudiced against certain peculiarities in him.

The *Earl of Gower* said a few words in favour of the abilities of *Lord Carlisle* his relation.

*Dr. Porteus*, Bishop of Chester, offered the following logical argument in favour of the bills: "some think they offer too much; others say they offer too little; therefore I think they contain just enough."

The *Duke of Richmond*, against the bills, enlarged upon the prejudices the Americans must have against the *Earl of Carlisle*, in a vein of humour and irony. He said they had a custom of going into their provincial assemblies with greasy woollen night caps; and that some of our governors having taken some pains to make them give up a custom which seemed so indecent according to our ideas of neatness and



Thursday, March 12.

propriety, not only found it impossible to effect the purpose, but fell into universal odium and disgrace for the attempt. Now, said his grace, with what congenial ideas will these people in their greasy woollen night caps meet in a convention with his lordship in his red-heel shoes, and all that elegance of dress, which is so exceedingly proper to his lordship, and to the general taste of Europe?

His grace observed, that upon an embassy of so much consequence, men of the first weight, of the first fortunes and family should be sought for as well as men of abilities; yet, he had been informed that a clerk in office was confidently talked of as one to be appointed a commissioner under the present bills. He then took notice of the many vacant benches in the House; that most of the minister's friends were absent. This carried an ill aspect. It looked as if peace was not really meant by those bills, but that an apology was prepared for breaking through them, by saying hereafter, we "were not present when they were passed."

He introduced on this occasion the disgraceful servility of the Scottish peerage, and adverted to the case of the Earl of Stair, who had lost his seat in that House for voting once against the minister; and he hoped, as it was lately mentioned in the House, that, for the honour of parliament, an end would speedily be put to so scandalous an influence, by making the election of the 16 peers of Scotland for life.

The *Bishop of Bangor* replied to the Duke of Richmond, with respect to the contemptuous manner in which he seemed to treat Mr. Jackson, calling him a clerk in office; and assured his grace that he was a man of good abilities, a member of the British parliament, and by birth, as good a gentleman as any man in the kingdom.

The *Duke of Gordon* lamented the ministerial influence in the election of Scotch peers, but declared, that for his part he would rather resign his seat for ever, than vote according to the dictates of any minister. He would, however, vote for the present bills, as they tended towards peace, though he in a great measure disapproved the mode by which it was to be obtained.

The bills passed without a division.

*Mr. Wilkes* made his annual motion for expunging from the journals of the House, the resolutions relative to the decision of the Middlesex election against him in favour of Colonel Luttrell. The question being put, the motion was rejected upon a division by 88 votes against 36.

*Mr. James Luttrell* then moved, that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Americans, should be empowered by parliament, in case they refused to accept of any terms offered by the present ministry, to assure them that the king would instantly dismiss them. This most unexpected and bold motion astonished the members who were not prepared for it, and occasioned a very warm debate.

The motion was seconded by *Sir George Saville*, and supported by *Mr. Burke* and other gentlemen in the opposition, who gave it as their opinion, that the Americans would not enter into any solid negociation, without fixing it as a preliminary article, that the ministry should be changed, because they had been so often deceived by the present administration. It was likewise observed, that a delay and great additional expence to the nation would be the consequence, if the Americans insisted on this preliminary, and the commissioners had not instructions to grant it.

The *Attorney General*, *Mr. Rigby*, and all the friends of the minister, warmly resented this motion; they considered it as an indignity offered to the king and his faithful servants, and as a most humiliating proposition. It was asked, if this country was to be so miserably degraded as to accept a ministry from the Americans. That they hated the present administration was acknowledged, and this was assigned as a strong motive for their remaining in office; they had given the best advice to their sovereign, and if their measures had been successful, all the world would have acknowledged them to be able statesmen: as it was, they ought to be supported by parliament, because they had strenuously asserted and maintained the rights and privileges of parliament to the utmost of their



their power. This was the substance of the arguments on both sides, and upon a division, the motion was rejected by 150 votes against 55.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The same day, on the motion of Lord Effingham, Sir Richard Temple, a navy commissioner, and Mr. Atkinson, the treasury agent for the transport service, were examined at the bar before the committee of inquiry, respecting the mode used in taking up ships for carrying provisions, stores and troops to America; the rates on which they were taken, and the sums in detail, which had been expended in the various branches of that service.

The object of the examination was to shew, that government had departed from the general line of business; that instead of charging the Navy Board with making those contracts, as his lordship supposed to have been hitherto usual, the Treasury Board had made a private bargain with Mr. Atkinson, and by this job, as it was called, the nation had incurred most considerable losses.

It appeared that it was almost a new circumstance for us to send out victualing ships to our armies abroad; it could not therefore be the usual business of the navy board, to provide ships for so unusual a service. There was but one instance of such an occasion; which happened in the reign of Queen Anne. At that period, the navy board had so much business, that it was thought expedient to appoint commissioners for superintending the transport service. When the necessity ceased, the commission was discontinued, and has never since been revived.

The prices which have been given by government in consequence of their agreement with Mr. Atkinson were 10s. a ton for six ships, a few more at 11s. but for the far greater part 12s. 6d. The last sum was paid for a considerable time by the Treasury, whilst the Navy Board found ships at 11s. a ton. But this was attributed by Mr. Atkinson to the difference of the two services. The commission paid to him by government was at first two and a half per cent. The Treasury, after some months, thought the sum too much, and Mr. Atkinson submitted it to their

own discretion; upon which they reduced it to one and an half. It also appeared, that it had been usual for him to receive the money from government monthly; and the rate of each month being paid him early in the same month, there was an additional advantage in the use of so large a sum.

When Mr. Atkinson had answered a great variety of questions put to him by the Duke of Richmond, and the Lords Camden, Shelburne and Effingham, the latter acquainted the committee, that he had several resolutions to move relative to the expence of the business now under their lordships consideration; he then read a number of resolutions, ascertaining the expence of different branches of the transport service; and by a comparison between the contracts of the Treasury and those of the Navy Board, demonstrated that there was a waste in the former of near 78,000l. and that, upon little more than half the number of ships which were taken up by the latter in the same number of months. And he also demonstrated, that upon the price of tonnage alone, the Treasury paid Mr. Atkinson upwards of 45,000l. more than the Navy Board paid for the same number of ships at the very same time. Eighteen-pence a ton extraordinary might perhaps appear a trifle to the Treasury; but in an affair of such vast extent, it was an enormous weight upon the kingdom; that so much money should be paid through a private agency, that was usually paid by a board which made its contracts by public advertisements, must carry strong suspicions with it to every breast; but to his lordship it was sufficient ground to know, that it was a contract made in the dark, and he should therefore do every thing in his power to bring the whole transaction to broad daylight. He then moved his resolutions, which stated the contrasted expences of the shipping taken up by the two Boards, the one by public advertisement, the other by private agency, and stating the difference as given before, he acquainted the House, that he meant they should be followed by a resolution of censure, which he also read.

Lord Sandwich objected to the resolutions, though they might be the result of a most accurate calculation; because there was a degree of censure



in them, which he thought undeserved. The Treasury had taken the greatest pains to procure ships at the cheapest rate. They had agreed with Mr. Atkinson on the same terms that he had from all the merchants who employed him at home and abroad; and such economy was in the Treasury, and such moderation in the agent, that even the ordinary commission was reduced to one per cent. The Navy Board had been applied to; they were too full of business already. The surveyors of the dock-yards were too busily employed to attend this extra service. Besides there was great difference between the navy service and this: The store ships employed in the latter attend on the fleets, and stay abroad for three years; their seamen cannot raise the wages, which are not above 11. 5s. per month; whilst the ships taken to supply the army return once or twice a year, and must raise the men's wages perhaps every voyage, and pay them at this moment 31. 15s. There did not appear to him a shadow of suspicion like that of the noble earl's; he therefore thought the implied censure unjust, and moved that the chairman should quit the chair.

The Duke of Richmond replied to Lord Sandwich, and ridiculed the application of government to the Navy Board; just at the time the inquiry was set on foot. His lordship talked of the surveyors in the dock-yards being all too busy to attend to this service; yet it came out in evidence at the bar, that Mr. Atkinson, their agent, got the whole business done by one surveyor alone. A miserable excuse! The great ground of apology seemed to be the difficulty of finding so many ships at such an emergency. Surely the Navy Board were under the same difficulty; yet they got them cheaper! In short, his Grace could not avoid arraigning the conduct of the House, if the object of complaint should pass without a serious inquiry; for though not elected by the people, he held their lordships as their representatives, and not only guardians of their rights, but trustees of their property.

Lord Onslow said, that the Treasury had no better way of proceeding than that which they adopted. The Navy Board could not do the business without an additional number of commis-

sioners. He condemned the mode of advertising, as it would publish the necessity there was for ships, and induce a combination to raise the price of tonnage. He would not say, that the Navy Board had been officially called on about it, but he believed several of the Board had been spoken to on the subject, and did not chuse to accept the charge.

The Duke of Richmond answered, that there were several ways of speaking to the gentlemen of that Board. They might be spoken to in the same manner that a noble Lord (Sandwich) had spoken to one of the witnesses in the examination that day at the bar, of which his Grace took notice at the time. The question might suggest the answer. A first lord of the Treasury might say,—“You would not chuse to be concerned in this affair, would you? You have too much to do already, have not you? Certainly, your lordship's right—we have too much to do already—we should not chuse to undertake it.” So then his lordship is at liberty to give the troublesome job to his private agent.

Lord Suffolk after urging the difficulty of getting ships and the difference of the two services, as a reason for the difference in the expence, declared his fixed objection to make any resolutions until the whole inquiry was finished, as this had been the practice of the committee hitherto.

Lord Shelburne answered, That he would not argue about the practice which ministerial convenience had established in the committee; but he would stand up for the established practice of office, which reprobated such secret contracts; a practice big with destruction to the people, and whose ruinous effects would receive a speedy elucidation from the reports of the merchants to whom the consideration of that infamous rum-contract had been referred, and who had absolutely condemned it; yet this contract was made with the same Mr. Atkinson, the ship agent. He asked, why administration had formed an inferior board for this business: he could not have supposed that the instructive Mr. Atkinson would have refused a seat at it, with a thousand a year—a few thousands so applied would have saved the nation a great deal; and he concluded by a wish,



wish, that all government contracts should be made by public advertisement.

On a division it was carried, that the chairman should leave the chair.

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*Tuesday March 17.* This day *Lord Weymouth*, principal secretary of state for the southern department, informed the House that he had it in command from his majesty's to lay before their lordships a declaration made to him by the French ambassador, in the name of his master. The declaration was then read, copy of which is inserted in our last Magazine, p. 141; and his lordship further acquainted the House, that his majesty, in consequence of this declaration, had dispatched letters of instant recall to the British minister at Versailles; that he beheld with indignation this open violation of the established amity between the two courts, and though he would not be the first disturber of the tranquility of Europe, yet it was necessary for him to take such measures as might secure the dignity of his crown, and the welfare of his people, and hoped for their lordships concurrence and support. His lordship concluded with moving an address of thanks to his majesty for his most gracious message, and to assure him of the firm and faithful support of that House in every measure his majesty should adopt at this crisis, to support the honour, dignity, and interest of the nation. The perfidious conduct of the French court was likewise severely arraigned in this address, as a violation of the law of nations, and of the rights of every sovereign power.

The *Duke of Manchester* moved an amendment, by adding, after the assurances of firm and faithful support, "provided your majesty will discard from your councils those wicked ministers, under whose administration no plan, civil or military, has ever succeeded." His grace urged it as a reason for this amendment, that it was highly impolitic to place any further confidence in the management of a set of ministers who had already lost us America.

*Lord Weymouth* replied, that he did not intend for the present to enter into any exculpation of himself, or the rest of his brethren in office, he would re-

serve a formal defence, till a formal accusation should appear. The objection he had to urge to the amendment, originated from a different cause. At a time when the very being of the kingdom stood on a precarious basis, and his majesty had requested their united help to support it, and his dignity, it had an ungenerous appearance, to tack to this necessary relief certain compulsory conditions. First comply with the request, and if ministers are incapable, when called upon, of suggesting any vindication, then would be the time for opposition to propose such a measure as the present.

*Lord Dudley Ward* opposed the amendment as unprecedented and indecent. It would be offering the highest indecency to our sovereign, and the greatest injury to his servants, to condemn them by a rash and hasty censure, before they were heard in their own defence. The failure of their plans was not a proof of their ill conduct; it might have arisen from fortuitous or other circumstances, and did not immediately imply censure. His lordship therefore thought it his duty to vote against the amendment.

The *Earl of Effingham* said, that neither the arguments suggested by the first lord, nor those mentioned by the second on this subject, could be considered as valid objections to the amendment. As for the opinion, that it intimated want of zeal and generosity, to tack a condition to a request, that concerned intimately the national welfare; there was nothing in this, because the condition contained nothing that was not matter of fact, and matter of notoriety. The other arguments against it, his lordship wittily affirmed to be totally untrue, for the ministry had already been tried—too long tried; and guilt, and error, when uniform, must be considered in a ministry as terms nearly synonymous.

The *Marquis of Rockingham* arose in defence of the same opinion. He said, that the properest, and only parliamentary method of soliciting a redress of grievances, was by offering it as the term of compliance to a request. The condition annexed therefore was perfectly in order. He desired the House to turn their attention to the state of their affairs, and from that retrospection, deduce whether or



they were in a condition to cope with the united House of Bourbon; for it was the same thing to say we were at war with France and Spain in conjunction, as to affirm, that we were at war with France. We had been unable to conquer America alone, and now we seemed to flatter ourselves that we should be able to reduce them, though combined with the most formidable powers of Europe; to conquer America, through the reduction of France and Spain. This was the expectation, and on what was it grounded? Our resources were very much exhausted; our stocks reduced beyond any thing that ever was heard of; our armies abroad surrounded and in danger; our fleets also at a great distance, and under all these disadvantages we talked big, and seemed to have conquered every difficulty with words.

The Duke of Richmond succeeded the Marquis of Rockingham, and expressed his astonishment, that upon an event of such importance no minister had risen to acquaint us with the full extent of our military ability. The very existence of the nation was at stake in consequence of the address moved, and yet no explanation had been made concerning the internal resources we possessed, the allies we were engaged to, the ships and the seamen necessary for so important an undertaking, and the soldiers fit for so arduous a task as a contest with the united House of Bourbon. It had been suggested by the noble Marquis, who spoke last, that many persons who voted in another House of parliament, were influenced in their opinion by the places they held. It was necessary to remind their lordships, that there was more at stake at present, than the precarious engagement of an office, their estates, the property of the kingdom in which their lordships so materially participated was in danger, and this should induce them to reflect seriously on the consequences of a war with France; but this mercenary motive was not the only circumstance that ought to actuate their lordships at so critical a period. They were trustees for the nation, and should feel for its welfare and dignity in a particular degree. He begged their lordships to collect, that twenty-nine thousand

of the flower of the British army had already been lost; that our frigates were now in America, and the best part of our fleet, from whence it would prove a matter of the utmost difficulty to withdraw them; and then prayed them to consider, whether under such various disadvantages it was likely that we who had not been able to conquer America alone, should have the ability to cope with the united powers of the colonies and the House of Bourbon. It had been objected against the amendment proposed, that it was unfair to discard ministers, without a previous trial and conviction. Their lordships should consider, that an office was not an estate. His majesty had a right to dismiss from his service any person who served him, and the same privilege ought certainly to be invested in parliament, when the servants so employed had proved themselves inadequate to the task in which they were engaged. Another objection was, that it was ungenerous to annex a condition to an address of this purport: this impediment might easily be removed by a change only in the terms in which the amendment was conceived; instead of making it a proviso, it might be converted into a prayer, and be requested as a favour of his majesty. His grace inveighed with great acrimony against the inflammatory expressions that had been made use of in the message, and against the flattering imitation which had been observed in the reply. Every sentence had been echoed with the most obsequious adulation, and the address was no more than a servile supplement to the message. If he had been concerned in the phrase of this address, he would have recommended every thing to be left out that tended to inflame, and have expressed the purport in this plain expression, "we are ready to stand by your majesty in every thing that concerns the dignity of the crown, and the welfare of the people." He next adverted to the plan of peace that had been proposed, and ridiculed it as frivolous and ridiculous. He had some time ago considered deliberately this great question of conciliation, and had drawn up a plan that appeared to him to be more probably effectual than any that had been hitherto suggested. The purport of it was to send



commissioners to America, who should be ordered to offer terms of peace and independence to America, if they required it; if not, to acquiesce in the best conditions they were willing to comply with; and after the conclusion of such agreement, to assist them in the modification of any government they chose to adopt.

*Lord Shelburne* differed totally from the Duke of Richmond, with respect to the propriety of preserving peace. He considered a war as unavoidable, since the declaration that had come from the court of France, could receive no interpretation, but a formal renunciation of every pacific intention with regard to this country. He admonished ministers to advert with peculiar care to the Bank of England, and to exert every endeavour to support that, upon which the existence of England materially rested. He insisted that the idea of American dependence ought never to be given up, and therefore, that his grace's plan was entirely repugnant to his sentiments of proper reconciliation. He declaimed against the depravity of the age and the licentious liberty of the press, and concluded with professing himself a neutral member on the present question, as he was too zealous for the honour of his country not to wish for war, when such indignancy had been offered, and yet too warm an advocate for peace to see hostilities prosecuted, if there was any favourable and honourable method of avoiding it.

The Duke of Richmond rose to shew, that although the noble lord who spoke last, for whose sentiments he had the highest deference, differed from him in opinion, as to the measures proper to be pursued by this country, in consequence of the French minister's notification, that they nevertheless agreed in many, and indeed most of the points on which they had given their opinions, and in particular with regard to the mischievous extent of the prerogative of the crown, under that specious and still more dangerous exertion, the exertion of court influence. A system of corruption which called for the immediate attention of their lordships, and ought to be extirpated, if they seriously wished to revive the spirit of the constitution, and to restore the nation to its ancient lustre. Let their lordships

look round their own House, and they would see there was a majority of placemen! let their lordships recollect how very rare a circumstance it was for any noble lord who held a place to differ from the king's servants so far as to withhold his vote from any motion of their offering! he meant no personal reflection by that remark, though it was a truth of such serious importance, that he could not but call their lordships attention to it.

*Lord Fauconberg* got up in great warmth, and expressed himself hurt at the Duke of Richmond's declaration, that every placeman implicitly followed administration, and dared not refuse to vote for any of their measures. He said it was highly improper for him to be held forth to the public as a being so abject, so prostitute a peer. Such language ought not to be suffered. Was he, when he left the House, to be pointed at in the passages as the man who had no will of his own, but always obeyed the mandates of the minister, let the measure be ever so unjust, ever so unconstitutional? He said he disdained to be the tool of any set of men, and he dared administration to say he should vote for what he did not approve. After more warm expressions, he observed, that peers who threw out such unfair and injurious insinuations, ought to be called to account for their conduct.

The Duke of Richmond got up to explain, and said, that when he mentioned the custom of placemen to vote always with the ministry, he mentioned a fact not to be disputed or denied, and that at the same time he had declared he meant no personal reflection. His grace concluded with observing, that any one lord's getting up in a passion to say that he was not biassed by administration, was no proof that his general assertion was untrue; and he gave the noble earl to understand, that he was ready to maintain them whatever he had asserted, or to defend it elsewhere.

The Bishop of Oxford took notice of a reproach thrown out in the Lower House against the bench of bishops, intimating, that they had, in the contest with America, tinged their laws with blood.

After repelling this charge, the right reverend prelate contended, that



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law and justice sanctified the war now in agitation before their lordships. And, with respect to resources, he insisted, that if our nobility would condescend to live in a stile of less extravagance, the savings that could be made in their present profuse way of living, and particularly in the article of gaming, would furnish out a navy that would set the universe at defiance.

Lord Shelburne replied to this argument in his speech, and retorted upon the bishop, that, if a most unnecessary part of the church establishment was cut off, their incomes would be as well applied to the purpose alluded to; he did not (he said) mean the right reverend bench, but the golden prebends and fat pluralists, those reverend drones who took no part in the labours of their function. Indeed he could not but admire the mode which the prelate used to repel the charge of blood. In the same breath with which he denied the sanguinary imputation, he preached up the bloody doctrines of war, and argued in justification of universal slaughter. On a division the Duke of Manchester's amendment was rejected.

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After another short debate, the original address, as moved by Lord Weymouth, was carried.

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# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 17.

Lord North delivered a message from the king, containing the declaration of the French ambassador, the exact counterpart of that which was communicated by Lord Weymouth to the lords, and the same motion for an address of thanks, with assurances of support, and expressing a just resentment of the conduct of France was made by Lord North. Mr. Fox proposed an amendment to the same purport as the Duke of Manchester's, which occasioned a long debate, but nothing new was advanced by the speakers on either side; and as it was the general opinion, that the debates on this message were more animated and interesting in the House of Lords, we have given them the preference. At a very late hour, Lord North's motion for an address was

carried by 263 votes against 113 for the amendment.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 23.

Lord Weymouth delivered a message from his majesty, informing the House, that it was his intention, in conformity to the several acts of parliament for that purpose, to assemble the militia immediately, upon a full conviction of the hostile designs of France; and his lordship thereupon moved an address of thanks and approbation of the measure, which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into the committee on the state of the nation, when the Duke of Richmond moved an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to withdraw his forces, by land and sea, now acting against the colonies in North-America. This motion he explained to be the result of the enquiry into the state of the nation, in the course of which, he said, it had appeared that we were unable to carry on a war against America alone, and therefore as the colonies had acquired additional strength by their treaty with France, it would be more politic to recall our troops, and employ them for our internal security and defence, than to continue them engaged in an ineffectual service. Our frigates, his grace observed, were wanted at home to protect our coasts, instead of employing 90 of these useful vessels in America. He thought it was not too late to detach America from her alliance with France, and the most likely method to accomplish this was, to recall our fleets and armies as a sure token of our wish to be reconciled.

Lord Sandwich in reply, would not enter into a discussion of the merits of the measure recommended, but he declared himself against the mode of pursuing it, admitting it was founded in good policy. At this time, he considered it as highly improper to avow publicly what measures we intended to take, which would be the case if this motion was complied with. Executive orders in all political systems, implied secrecy; at dangerous conjunctures it was absolutely necessary, and never more than under the present circumstances of affairs: a public declaration that we are about to withdraw our forces from America,



rica, might destroy the very effect proposed by the motion; it might render the measure impracticable. He asked the Duke of Richmond, if he could pretend to affirm, that all the precautions he had so strongly recommended for our domestic security, were not actually in agitation and partly executed? but our security could not be increased, on the contrary it must be lessened by making known every measure taken to insure it.

The *Marquis of Rockingham* apprehended Lord Sandwich had misconceived the design of the motion, it was not, to have all the troops and the fleets brought back to England, but only to remove them from their present situation, in order to facilitate a reconciliation with America, and to protect other parts of his Majesty's dominions; and he particularly mentioned the West-Indies and Ireland as requiring additional support.

*Lord Dartmouth*, very justly complained of the digressive mode of conducting their debates. The subject before them was seldom adhered to, for the mind was intentionally diverted from it, by the introduction of unapplicable circumstances. For his own part, he thought what the Marquis had advanced, corroborated in the strongest manner the opinion of Lord Sandwich, for the Marquis meant not only to make it publickly known that we were to withdraw our forces from America, but to explain also the motive—that Ireland and the West-Indies are in a weak state of defence; he should therefore vote against the motion.

The *Duke of Grafton*, after many severe reflections on the conduct of administration, declared it as his opinion, that France meditated a descent on these kingdoms, and thought that at such a crisis an experienced seaman ought to be at the head of the admiralty, hinting that Admiral Keppel was the properest man to fill that department.

*Lord Lyttelton*, spoke against the absurdity of revealing the political measures of state in respect to the disposal of our fleets and armies, and then adverted to the exaggerated representation of our national debility given by the Duke of Richmond, which he seemed to consider as an invitation for France to invade us; and censured the idea of tamely submitting to the insult just offered on the part of France. His lordship made no doubt that we were sufficiently prepared

for every event; he complimented the ministry on their prudence and skill in concerting proper plans for the national interest; but as experience had shewn that a want of activity prevailed somewhere in the execution of their designs; he recommended calling the Earl of Chatham to the helm, who was acknowledged to be the first minister in Europe for conducting a war, and resolutely determined against the independence of America. No other material argument being introduced, the debate closed after a smart altercation, rather of a personal than of a public nature, between Lord Lyttelton and the Duke of Richmond; upon a division, the motion was rejected by 56 votes, against 28.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, March 23.*

A message from the King by Lord North respecting the hostile intentions of France, and his Majesty's intention to call out the militia being read, an address of thanks and concurrence was moved by his lordship and carried without any division. Several additional clauses were then proposed for new regulations in the act for the punishment of convicts by hard labour &c. at home, in lieu of transportation, when a debate ensued, which produced a discovery of sundry abuses in the present mode of managing these convicts, and the expence of bringing country convicts to London to be put on board *the Justitia* at Woolwich was particularly complained of. The House divided at a late hour, when the new regulations were carried by 73 votes, against 25.

*Thursday, March 26.* The house agreed to the following resolutions voted in the Committee of supply on Monday.

That 1,406,923*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to defray the extra expences of his Majesty's land forces; 18,895*l.* for the charge of the augmentation of his Majesty's land forces; and 699,981*l.* for the expences of roads and bridges in Scotland.

On the second reading of the bill for laying the new tax on houses, a conversation ensued upon the mode of laying and collecting it, which in the end produced a motion for printing the bill, that it might be in the hands of the members, and enable them



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to judge more accurately of the difficulties pointed out by some gentlemen, but it was carried against the motion, upon a division, by 71 votes, to 47.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Friday, March 27.*

This day, the bill for the more effectually preventing the forging of acceptances of bills of exchange, or the numbers, or principal sums of acceptable receipts for notes, bills, &c. The bill for payment of costs to parties on complaints determined before justices of the peace out of the sessions; charges to constables in certain cases, &c. The bill for the new loan and lottery; and several private bills, received the royal assent by commission.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, March 30.*

*Colonel Barre* after an introductory speech in which he represented it as a duty incumbent on every member of parliament to make a strict scrutiny into the application of the sums of money voted by parliament for the public service at all times, but more especially at a crisis when public oeconomy was most wanted, and the people were called upon for fresh taxes to defray the extraordinary expences of an unnatural, impolitic and ruinous war; moved, "that a committee, consisting of twenty one members, should be chosen by ballot, on the following Wednesday, to take into consideration the accounts of the two last years, and of the present session of the expenditure of all sums granted for purposes for which parliament does not usually make an ordinary provision; and that they should report their opinion to the House."

That our readers may be enabled to form a clear idea of the nature of this important motion, it is necessary to observe, that general accounts of the expenditures of all monies granted by parliament for extra supplies (over and above the ordinary annual revenues of the kingdom, and the peace establishment) are laid before the house annually; but this is only done in such a manner as to account in the gross for the sums granted for different services, without producing special vouchers stating the terms of contracts, or bargains made by government in the departments of the admiralty, the navy,

and the war offices, so that it is impossible from these vague accounts to ascertain whether the ministry have made advantageous contracts for the public, as careful trustees of their money, or on the contrary, have made extravagant bargains in order to gratify favourite individuals, and permit them to accumulate fortunes, at the expence of the whole body of the people, who are heavily taxed to pay these contracts.

*Colonel Barre* throughout the present, and the two preceeding sessions of parliament had complained of administration, for making contracts injurious to the state, and unusually profitable to the contractors; and he had particularly pointed out the contracts for the regulation of the gold coin, the contract for supplying the army in America with rum; and the sums charged for the army extraordinaries: to enquire into the validity of these complaints was therefore the just motive for appointing such a committee, and he informed the House that precedents were to be found in their journals for this measure.

*Lord North* made no objection to the motion, but said a few words in justification of the rum contract which had been made by the Treasury; his defence of it turned upon two points. First, that the rum supplied was very good, for it was old; and gentlemen ought to make allowances for the quality of liquor (a sound argument if it had been advanced by those who drank it).---Secondly, that the price of rum had fallen, since the contract.

*Mr. Cornwall* declared, that he should vote against the motion, because it had been the established rule of the House to admit and pass such accounts as they were generally stated, in the gross, without taking up the time and attention of parliament, by a minute examination into the terms of every particular contract.

*Mr. Jenkinson* upon the same grounds, warmly expressed his disapprobation of the motion.

*Sir George Yonge* was a warm advocate for it: he contended, that the nation was at present so circumstanced that nothing but the strictest oeconomy could save her from bankruptcy: that a spirit of dissipation and prodigality had manifested itself in the parliament: accounts were admitted as satisfactory without a single voucher to support them. The minister had only to say,



so much had been expended on shipping; so much in purchasing rum; so much in procuring gold; and parliament, profusely generous, granted every thing without enquiring into the expenditure of the money. Did such conduct shew them to be faithful guardians of their constituents? Did it argue them to be friends to their country? Ought not such a spirit of profuseness to be checked? How could it be checked but by an enquiry into the expenditure of those immense sums which had been voted under the heads of extraordinaries? The Discoveries that might possibly be made by it, might open the eyes of parliament; shew them how they had been duped; how they had squandered away in extravagant votes, the property of the nation, and thereby loaded the people with new taxes. He concluded therefore, that a more proper measure could not have been adopted than that of a committee; it met his idea, and should have every support in his power.

Mr. *Burke* arraigned the conduct of administration in general, and spoke in favour of the motion, as did Mr. *Alderman Bull*.

It was at length moved, that the words "and that they should report their opinion to the House," should be left out of the motion; and the Speaker put the question on this amendment, which was agreed to by the House without much opposition: He then put the question on the motion so amended, which was carried without a division.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Tuesday, March 31.*

The *Earl of Abingdon*, renewed his complaint of the injustice done to the American prisoners, now under confinement in different jails or places of custody in England; and of the hardships they suffered, upon which he founded this motion. "That all the warrants of commitment should be laid before the House." No objection being started, the question was put and carried. The House having been summoned for this day, pursuant to a motion made by the *Earl of Effingham*, the order of the day for taking into consideration his lordship's motion was read, upon which his lordship rose, and stated the business for which he had desired the House to be summoned; which was, to desire their lordships

concurrence to the motions he should have the honour to make respecting the state of the navy, and a minute enquiry into the expences that had been incurred in that department, from the year 1770 to the present time.

Previous to the reading of these motions, his lordship requested the attention of the House to his introductory explanations of them, which were to the following purport.

His first remark respected the extravagance of the officers employed in the naval department. He said, they had lately adopted a way of lumping the expences incurred in the repair of damaged vessels: they never distinguished the sums employed on each particular ship with any tolerable accuracy, but contented themselves with affirming, that so much had upon the whole been expended. This was a very culpable mode of proceeding, for he was very conscious that the repair of some ships was stated in their accounts at 13 or 14,000*l.* which had never required any such sum. There was, he said, a certain established mode of acting, which was dictated to the first lord of the admiralty in 1771, from which he had no right of deviating now, except where the express order of the council was previously obtained. The noble lords, who presided at the head of that department, had not adhered to this prescribed rule, nor had he shewn that his deviation was sanctioned by the only condition that could authorise such deviation. Every expence that in any degree appertained to his lordship's office, was materially increased. Before the year 1773 the expence incurred to the nation by the commissioners of the navy, did not exceed 34,000 pounds; for that year and as it was pretended for that year alone, it was raised to 46,000 pounds; and though the cause assigned ceased with the year, yet instead of being diminished, this salary was 500 pounds increased. His lordship also affirmed that during the period in question, the proportionate quantity of stores was less than it ought to be. Less stores had been procured and more money given for them. Many ships had cost more in repairing than they would have done if entirely built. A 60 gun ship did not originally stand the nation in more than 30,000*l.* and for the



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pairing of such 29,000l. had been frequently charged; so that, every thing considered, the mended vessel was dearer than a new one. All these were examples of official dissipation that at this period required redress.

His lordship then moved, "that an account should be laid before the House of the number of ships in our navy in the year 1770." "Also of the number of ships broke up since that period; and the quantity of old stores which have been since disposed of, with the sums received for such stores." "Also for an account of the sums which have been expended during the year 1777, in the navy repairs, at the different docks or out-ports, specifying the names of the ships, and the sums expended on each ship over and above the usual expense of wear and tear."

Upon which a warm and interesting debate ensued: it was opened by *Lord Sandwich*, who considering the whole force of the motions, from the explanations already given, to be levelled directly against his management in the admiralty department, made his defence nearly in the following words. His lordship said, he was not to be intimidated from applying an old argument, merely because it was an old one. On former occasions he had often suggested the same objection, that the similitude of circumstances extorted from him now, the objection of inexperience. He never could be driven from the opinion, that an authorized declaration of all our weaknesses, was the most impolitic action that could be committed. This argument did not rest upon speculation, for he knew wherein we had suffered from similar exposition, by having explained the situation of our cruisers and convoys, it was certain we had incurred positive loss, for by that means the French had learnt to avoid us. As the times grew more critical, we ought to become more cautious, and not lose more by indulging the exercise of an imprudent curiosity. As to the first motion that had been read, he was firmly convinced, it tended strongly to make dangerous discoveries, as any that had resulted from the former enquiry; for knowing the state of the navy for so long a period as between the years 1770 and 1778, was, in fact, to know the present state; for many of the same

vessels were now in being; and as some had been constructed, others had decayed; so that such an explanation would prove a very strong intimation of our present situation. An imputation had been laid against the commissioners of the navy, for lumping, as it had been called, the detail of the expenditure in navy repairs. This practice was certainly not reprehensible, because it was unavoidable. They formed their calculation of the sum necessary for this purpose, principally from the worst vessels; but it was the best that were in prudence to be first repaired; so that part of the money obtained for one, was in the execution of this office unavoidably applied to another, and the distinct, particular *quotas* could not therefore be possibly understood at the time of soliciting the supply: but it did not therefore follow that the whole sum was not applied. The commissioners were reproached for an increase of salary. This imputation did not extend to him, for he had experienced no such augmentation, nor did he believe that it did arise from any other circumstance than the increase of persons for the execution of increased business, a new commission having been appointed for Halifax, and another for North America. It was very true, that a less quantity of stores was procured for more money than had once been the case; but this was the fault of the times, not of the office. Every species of stores was now held at a higher price than they had been, and therefore the consequence was unavoidable, that the same sum of money should purchase less quantity of magazines. His lordship concluded with exhorting the House not to be prevailed upon to endanger the nation by farther communication of our infirmities.

The *Duke of Bolton* expressed his surprise at hearing such a language from a first lord of the admiralty, who had so lately boasted of having restored to a state of glorious strength, the navy of this country, which from the successive direction of *Lord Hawke*, *Sir Charles Saunders*, and *Lord Egmont*, had been delivered to him in a state of despondency. If he had really made the vaunted reformation, what had he to apprehend from the inquiry of that House, or what had we to fear from publishing it to the world? His grace

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strongly urged the necessity of putting a stop to the profusion of government in almost every department. It was not necessary to recur to the evidence which had been delivered at their lordships bar to prove this profusion. It was not necessary to instance the private bargains made by the first lord of the treasury in his closet, to the great and manifest loss of the nation. It was not necessary to adduce the unwillingness of the state officers to have their conduct investigated; he would stop at one evidence which lay upon their lordships table. The expences of the admiralty-office only, which, previous to the year 1773, had been no more than 34,000*l.* were in that year augmented to 46,000*l.* Was this increase necessary that year in particular from some extraordinary cause? He it so. But why is it continued ever since? And why this year is it swelled to five hundred pounds more? His grace then entered into a long digression concerning the mismanagement of Greenwich hospital, which being foreign to the business of the day, and producing no regular motion, we omit.

Lord Sandwich rose again to explain (*the only reason admitted for speaking twice on the same motion*) he said, that it was a mistake in any lord to suppose he had ever in that House said, "That the navy in general was in a state of despondency when he came to preside over it." His assertion went only to the article of timber; nor did he by that assertion, true as it was, mean any censure upon the very great and able men who had preceded him: it was the necessary effect of a long war, when the timber must be used faster than it can be seasoned, and a number of ships are necessarily built with green wood. As to the insinuation of the noble duke against Lord North's contracts, he thought it highly improper, as there was a not a man in that House, or in the kingdom, who was acquainted with his lordship, that did not know him to be one of the most disinterested men in the nation.

The Duke of Richmond remarked, that it was ridiculous to talk of the disinterestedness of a minister, whilst facts are proved so glaringly upon him. The rum contract, condemned by a respectable committee of merchants, to whose consideration it had been refer-

red, was an irrefragable argument of wilful waste. Whether it was for the minister's own emolument, or for his friends, or his mistress, were objects totally foreign to the case.

After some further slight conversation, the first of Lord Effingham's motions was put, and rejected on a division.

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Non contents 50

The two others were then proposed, and passed without a division.

When the chancellor came to that respecting the old stores which had been disposed of, and the number of ships which had been broke up, Lord Sandwich expressed himself willing to have the accounts of the stores laid on the table, but wished and hoped the noble earl would withdraw that part respecting the ships, as he said it could answer no purpose, unless to give our enemies insight into our affairs.

Lord Effingham persisted in the motion, alledging that it was necessary to know the bad state of our own affairs, that we might mend it; and, as for laying open the number of our ships to the enemy, it would be as well done by sending them a parcel of old court calendars; and a conversation followed, which cannot be called a debate, because the motion was not regularly opposed.

The Duke of Richmond said, it was making parliament a shadow, to refuse it the power of examining into the accounts of so many years standing. The sums for which ships had been sold should be accounted for. What was parliament, if it could not enforce it? The giving such accounts would have a better effect than the noble earl supposed. It would perhaps prevent an insurrection amongst a dissatisfied and injured people. The people, he said, would rise. He was convinced they would; and in the tumult of their wrath, would perhaps pull down the noble lord from his high seat; and as the enraged Hollanders served John and Cornelius De Wit, tear his limbs in pieces. He wished to prevent these fatal effects, and this inquiry was probably the only means to avoid them.

Lord Dudley Ward said, he agreed with the noble duke, that the people were ready to rise, but it was against our enemies the French. He advised



therefore that the House would reject every proposition for the exposal of our strength or weakness at so critical a time.

Lord Sandwich declared, that he had always seen the most dangerous tendency in the inquiry now on foot, but he in all cases gave up his opinion to the opinion of the House. However, he at this time seriously exhorted their Lordships to be cautious how they made public the state of our national concerns: and he concluded by assuring the House, "that administration had exerted themselves to put the kingdom in the best state of resistance they could in case France and Spain should force us into a war, which he wished much not to be the case."

Lord Effingham said, that since all means of information were held from him by those who, if they were in the right, should be the first to produce them, he would find them elsewhere, and convince the people of that ruinous prodigality which pervaded every department of government, though he found for the present a majority, he was going to say a servile majority, would not suffer the information to come from that source, where it was to be had with the greatest accuracy.

The Lord Chancellor then rose to call the House to a sense of its own dignity. He declared, he could not sit in silence to hear a language so degrading to the

peerage held out in that House, without giving it his mark of censure. A servile majority was a term of such contempt, that the expression was not to be borne, without the House giving up that consequence which it held as moderators between the king and the people.

He even blamed the patience of government, in tamely suffering such language to be used so long. Those who knew him must acknowledge that his place had no influence on his conduct, and he was convinced the majority of that House were as independent in their principles as they were in their fortunes.

The Duke of Manchester censured the warmth of Earl Bathurst, and seemed to suppose by what fell from him, that government had resolved not to be so patient in future. Something, he supposed, was in embryo. Some object might be marked out for resentment, but he would proceed in the same line as many independent noblemen near him, fearless of the menaces or power of government.

Lord Onslow disclaimed any such disposition on the part of government, and said the learned lord meant the patience which the officers of government had shewn in not always replying to the severe expressions used against them by noblemen on the other side of the House.

## THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. N<sup>o</sup>. VII.

*Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia magus est.*

CICERO.

To a man of real virtue, the censure or applause of no theatre is more awful, or more animating than that of his own conscience.

CICERO, upon whose mind the advancing rays of celestial philosophy beamed with a brightness very admirable in a Pagan period of time, before the Sun of Righteousness arose, and shone forth in full splendour upon the world, informs us, in his Tusculan Questions, of a very remarkable interview between Pompey and Posidonius, which does honour to both, and of which he had an account from Pompey himself. In ancient times the eagerness to visit illustrious men was much greater than in the present state of the world; and although this may

be explained by the consideration that books are now much more generally diffused than they were then, so that as the streams of knowledge are conveyed to us in aqueducts, we have not the same reason for approaching the fountains; yet I am inclined not to hold the explanation as quite sufficient, and to allow credit to antiquity for a more generous enthusiasm than the moderns can boast. When Pompey arrived at the habitation of Posidonius, he found him confined to bed in very great pain. He regretted that this affliction should prevent him from hearing



hearing the wisdom of one whom Cicero styles, probably after Pompey, *nobilissimum philosophum*, "a most exalted philosopher." Posidonius, with a gallant spirit of resolution and complaisance, very different from what we have been told of the feeble peevishness of modern celebrated geniuses, broke out into the following fine abrupt exclamation, *Tu vero potes. Nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat ut frustra tantus vir ad me venerit.* "But you can hear me. Nor will I allow bodily sufferings to have the effect that so great a man should come to me in vain." He then delivers to the hero, not a regular discourse, but excellent sentences in support of virtue, introducing indeed the high spirit of stoicism, but at the same time appearing conscious of its being rather too high, when he says, *Hoc igitur tibi propone amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi.* "Propose then to yourself a certain amplitude, and, as it were, very elevated exaggeration of soul." And after very rationally admitting popular approbation to be something worthy of a wise man, he utters the noble sentiment which I have chosen for the motto of this paper, "That a virtuous man's own conscience is as great a theatre as he can have." The epitaph upon Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's church, of which he was the architect, has been justly admired as sublime. "*Lector, si monumentum requiras circumspice.*" "Reader, if you would see his monument, cast your eyes around you;" so that the whole church is made his Mausoleum. In my opinion, there is a similar sublimity in this sentiment, by which a man, upon the ancient principle of τῆς ἑαυτοῦ, "reverence thyself," is taught to expand his mind into a grand theatre of self-observation.

The construction of the human mind is a mystery which there seems to be no probability will ever be known in this state of human existence. Of its operations we have many registers, as we have many meteorological journals. But of itself we know no more than of the original substance of the planets. He, "who spake as never man spake," saith of one well-known quality in the natural world, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof; but cannot tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth." The

sound of the mind we hear; but what it is we cannot tell. The music which it utters, its melody, its harmony, its discord, its variety of notes, have been written by Shakespeare with a wonderful degree of perfection, so as to be played by a Garrick; and innumerable other instances will present themselves to every cultivated reader. We have even gamuts and treatises of the grounds of its music—witness a Locke and other metaphysicians. But the instrument is as much concealed from our intelligence, as the spheres of which the delightful music has been fancied by romantic imaginations. Models enough of this unknown instrument have been framed, as portraits have been drawn of personages whom the painters never saw; but such models being "fabrics of a vision," have faded away, and been succeeded by others as vain as images in the clouds, painted with light, melt into air, and are succeeded by other forms as fleeting. How then can we represent, by a sensible image, the mind as a theatre to its own actings? Let us conceive a spacious saloon, in which our thoughts and passions exert themselves, and let its walls be encrusted with mirror, for the purpose of reflection, in the same manner that rooms in voluptuous oriental countries are said to be finished for the purpose of increasing sensual delight.

That a well-informed conscience should be the chief director of the actions of man, is most certainly true. I say, a well-informed conscience; for whatever pretty theories have been given us of the beauty of virtue—of the natural moral sense—of the sympathetic feeling of morality—a writer of temporary fashionable fame in this age, hath, amidst much levity, and I am afraid much contaminating extravagance of effusion, had the merit of introducing a decent and clear piece of induction, in which by reasoning upon an eminent example in sacred history he hath shewn that conscience needs to be informed. The pretty theories to which I have alluded, though they pretend to be systems of themselves, are only the flowers of fantastical engraftings upon the blessed plant of Revelation. For as Butler in his very able and candid Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion well observes, modern philosophers are forgetful for how



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much of their knowledge of good they have insensibly been indebted to their Christian education.

A Hypochondriack Preacher, would, I am sensible, be an anomalous character; for whatever part of his sermon should appear not quite intelligible, or at all unpleasant to his auditors, they might very fairly, though perhaps not very justly impute to the gloomy disease of his mind. I must therefore guard against too much seriousness at one time, lest my readers should contract any degree of aversion to me as a dreary teacher, when my sincere wish is, and I pretend to nothing higher, only to be their companion and friend. As however a companion and friend may throw in an instructive remark, which will insinuate itself more readily, because no authority is assumed, which can provoke to resistance and exclusion, the Hypochondriack desires to be of any little advantage he can to his readers in that way. He wishes without affectation to accost them in the true spirit of those good primitive authors, who have prefaced their works with such phrases as these, "Gentle Reader, Worthy Reader, Christian Reader."

That the merited applause of mankind is highly valuable, and a great immediate incitement to act well, I certainly agree: and therefore to return to the image of the mind as a theatre, I would not have it close as an amphitheatre; but open to the inspection of the world. But we must consider that valuable as the applause of men is, it cannot come in competition with the approbation of our own conscience. Men may see with erroneous eyes, or with eyes prejudiced by vice. To our conscience therefore we must intimately appeal. Seneca in one of his epigrams has a very striking thought, of the exact interpretation, of which from Latin into English I am not quite sure; but be-

lieve I understand its meaning, *Vive tibi nam moriere tibi*. "Live to your own mind, for to your own mind you must die." For Seneca I have a double reverence; both for his own worth, and because he was the heathen sage whom my grandfather constantly studied, and I do not imagine that a philosopher so serious, meant in this passage to inculcate that a man should live to please himself, for that other people will be of no help to him when he comes to die. Were this the meaning of the precept, Seneca has the most perfect disciples in the Almack school, and the other various genteel clubs in London. In my apprehension he meant to impress his readers with a judicious and solemn reflection, that a man should live so as to be approved by himself; because for that he will most earnestly wish when he comes to die. In short that he should act as Lord Lyttelton beautifully describes Thomson to have written, so as that there was not "One line which dying he could wish to blot." I am however very willing that the passage should also be taken in a less solemn sense, in which case it will be found very practically useful. For, if a man were always to have present to his mind, how little the companions of his festivity can do for him, or indeed would do for him, when he comes to die, or will care for him when he is dead, we should have much less of that weak, and often vicious compliance, by which men of gaiety do what is ridiculous and criminal, not only against their own knowledge, but against their own inclination. Were the grand idea of the theatre of conscience in its full extent, and with all its enjoyments to be constantly in our contemplation, we should not forfeit the higher approbation of ourselves, who are really judges for the paucity, inattentive, and transient plaudits of others.

## THE FALSE PRUDE.

from SKETCHES of the Lives and Writings of the Ladies of France, by Mrs. Thicknesse. See our Review of New Books in the last Month, p. 134.

CAMILLA, who was brought up at the court of a certain Northern prince, was not only the most beautiful and accomplished woman of her time, but was equally admired for her sense, virtue, and wisdom. The passion of love she treated with scorn; and those men who

attempted to make love to her met only with contempt and disdain from this haughty and imperious beauty, to whom no man dared even to mention the subject of love in her presence; and if she saw any man pay a particular regard, or betray tenderness towards any of her companions



companions, she did not fail to criticise their conduct with the most bitter severity. But; nevertheless, Camilla was not entirely free from those failings she so loudly exclaimed against in others; for she secretly sighed for a gentleman who was also an attendant upon her royal mistress. After having suffered a year of constraint and misery, by endeavouring to conceal the flame that devoured her, she at length was so overcome, that she could support it no longer, and resolved to disclose her passion, but, with such caution and mystery, that heaven alone should only be witness to her weakness. This resolution was no sooner taken than she sought for an opportunity of putting it in practice. Having one day retired into her chamber, she perceived the object of her passion walking on the terraces alone. The night was advancing apace, of which she took advantage, and immediately calling one of the little pages to her, ordered him to go and acquaint that gentleman that a friend of his waited for him in the gallery leading to the garden. Whilst the page was gone to execute this commission, she put on her mask and *capote*, and walked in the gallery, impatiently waiting his arrival, who no sooner appeared, than she threw herself eagerly about his neck, and, in as low a voice as she was able, addressed him in the following terms: " 'Tis a long time, my dear Sir, since I loved you, and have sought for an opportunity of disclosing the extreme passion I feel for you; but fearing the loss of my honour, I have endeavoured all in my power to conquer it; but, alas! without effect; for, in spite of all my efforts, I am become such a prey to love, that it has emboldened me to discover my heart to you; and as your worth and amiable qualities are well known to me, I declare to you, if you will promise to love me, and never disclose it to any one, nor endeavour to find out who I am, I will, during my whole life, be your best and faithful friend; but I will sooner die than tell you who I am, further than that I possess rank, beauty, and riches." The gentleman promised to comply, hard as the conditions appeared to him. The preliminaries being settled, the fair and coy Camilla did not scruple to indulge in all the extasy of a passion she had for

so long a time strove to repress. "Do not fail (said she to her lover on quitting him) coming every evening on the terraces, and as constantly the same favours will be granted you." Each kept their word with great punctuality, and the intrigue continued for a long time without the Chevalier being able to find out the name or quality of his mistress; at length however he was determined to be kept no longer ignorant to whom he owed his happiness; and one evening, embracing her in his arms, he made a mark on her shoulder with a crayon, without her perceiving it, and following the train of ladies into the princess's apartment, what was his astonishment when he found that Camilla, to whom no man dared to lift up his eyes, was the fair incognito! his conquest not only greatly amazed him, but most highly flattered his vanity; mean while, the lovers continued to meet with the same mystery and secrecy as usual. But one day, as the Chevalier perceived Camille walking alone in the garden, he immediately joined her, and began with declaring his passion for her, in the most respectful terms, rather like a lover who had but little to hope, than one who had nothing more to ask. "It is a long time, Madam (said he) since I loved you, but durst not venture to tell you so." "How durst you now, Sir, (said Camilla with fury in her eyes) venture to talk to me in such language? Are you ignorant that Camilla loves not, nor ever will?" "You are not (replied the Chevalier) always so severe and cruel; there have been some moments in which your caresses have recompensed me for the rigour with which you treat me to day." He had no sooner spoken these last words, than Camilla fell into a most outrageous passion; nothing he could say would appease her; but still he persisted, and pushed his point so far, (hoping to bring her to be more reasonable) that he even mentioned the place of their rendezvous, and shewed her the mark of the crayon, which he had made use of for the purpose of knowing the object of his caresses. Camilla upon this declaration, finding she was discovered, was not able to contain her resentment, but flew with rage to the apartment of the princess,



and painted the Chevalier in such odious colours, that she was the cause of his being immediately banished the court. Thus this extravagant capricious woman sacrificed her pleasure

and peace of mind to her weakness and folly; and the most passionate love was overcome by a passion still more powerful in the bosom of a vain, proud woman—*pride*.

## ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

## NUMBER II.

## ON HAPPINESS.

*The Mind is its own Place, and in itself*

*Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n.*

MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*.

IT is a trite observation, that though all men look for happiness, few know what it is. Yet can there be any thing stranger, than that such as would pass for wise, or even who would not pass for fools, should seek they know not what? But so it is; and what is stranger still, most men are much more earnest in endeavouring to persuade others they are happy, than in aiming at being so in reality, which would shew itself to the world, without our making pains to declare it. To what end does *Eugenio* everlastingly declaim against the great, and commend an independent life in the country? Purely to make those who hear him believe he hates a court, and that his being turned out was really a favour done him.

*Cleon* always dresses expensively, and affects the mode in extremity, to give the town the lie, because it is said he is straitened in his fortune.

*Dorinda* keeps a fine equipage to strike the eyes of strangers, as she affects gaiety in company, that it may be thought she is free from vexation.

All these aims are alike deceitful and irrational; neither are the world so easily imposed upon in such matters. I will maintain, nay I intend, in this

paper, to demonstrate it, that it is much easier to make oneself happy, than be thought so; which is, if I am

not mistaken, a very useful piece of knowledge. The grand source of our mistakes about happiness lies here.

We fancy it attached to some particular station, or to certain circumstances of life, which is absurd as well as false. We stile dukes most high and potent, but we do not call any man

most happy, on account of his dignity. This is a trivial remark in appearance, because every one knows it, but at

bottom we shall find it of use; since a little consideration will inform us,

that the vulgar really imagine people of high quality are happy, in right of their titles. To be thoroughly cured of this error, we must reflect that the wisest men have declared against the happiness of all stations. The gardener, or as some call him labourer, whom Alexander raised to be king of Tyre, thought himself happier in his first station, after trying both. *Numa* was wiser, he was unwilling to quit a rural privacy for the Roman diadem. Thrones then are not always easy seats. *Cræsus*, when the richest man in the world, supposed himself in the judgement of mankind, the happiest too: but *Solon*, a good judge, believed a clown happier than he. *Grotius*, whom all his contemporaries looked upon as one of the most learned, as well as the wisest man in the time in which he flourished, on his death-bed, deplored his fate, and wished he had lived like a certain peasant he named. Wealth then will not purchase felicity; and as to knowledge it signifies nothing, if we know not how to be happy.

When we seriously apply ourselves to this enquiry, we shall see great cause to conceive, that as happiness is annexed to no state, so it is compatible with all. The ingenious *Mr. Prior* hints this agreeably in his Epigram, which concludes, that happiness is but opinion. Indeed what can it be else? Opinion constitutes the value, though not worth of all things. Gold makes our riches, in right of our opinion, as fame adds to our satisfaction; and dependants to our honour; otherwise money is not of such importance. I am no way affected by what others say of me, if I act right. *Phocion's* wife was the most revered woman in Athens, though she had but one servant to attend her: no wonder then, if opinion being the standard of all



all other things, is also the measure of happiness. That it is so, unquestionably appears farther from hence, that with it, varies our sense of happiness and misery. The celebrated Monsieur St. Evremond, when he was first banished France, was so uneasy, and expressed himself so earnestly to his friends on the head of being recalled, that it was evident he thought dwelling in France essential to his happiness. After a time he was informed, by direction of the court, that he might return if he pleased. Instead of receiving the news with transport, as was expected, he declined going home. And what was the reason? he had changed his sentiments. Hence it appears, that as happiness is not annexed to any state in particular, neither is it detached from any condition. A peasant may be blessed in opinion, as well as a prince, consequently may be as happy. But it would be arguing amiss should any man conclude from hence, that a prince, as being a prince, must be necessarily unhappy. We know the contrary. Many sovereigns have enjoyed a satisfaction as much superior to that of most of their subjects, as the sphere in which they moved. It is not our being high that unavoidably makes us uneasy, or our being low which secures our quiet. A drunken man will stumble on plain ground; a person of a steady brain moves without concern over a bridge consisting of a single plank. In short, nature, or rather Providence, has so ordered all things, that though in no situation it follows, that we must be happy, yet in all we may. Is not this enough? Have we not proceeded a good way in learning, when we have read and are convinced of this? May we not, like a chymist, boast of our being initiated, and affirm that we have had a glimpse of the philosopher's stone? Be of good courage then, who knows how much nearer we may approach if we hold on.

Here perhaps some one will be for interposing certain objections. If opinion will, says he, rule happiness, then is every man happy who thinks himself so, though vicious or mad; a formidable doubt this, and which has perplexed many an ingenious person. It is however, a mere sophism, and requires nothing more to answer it, than

to examine cautiously and critically the terms of the assertion.

A man who thinks himself happy is certainly so, but with this proviso, that he shall be no longer happy than he thinks himself so. Now a vicious man believes himself to be no longer happy than when he is under the rule, the spur, the *impetus* of his lust, be it what it will. All happiness of this sort is a kind of impressed motion, violent at first, but perpetually decreasing: whereas repentance which succeeds it, is a natural motion which grows stronger and stronger. Now in common acceptation, we mean by happiness an habit, not a transient notion, as by health we mean a settled state of ease, not a momentary relaxation from pain; so that to say a vicious man is happy, may be true in the instant it is spoken, but very little longer. In fine, it may be just in respect to the fact, but it may be false as to maxim, since it is impossible his opinion should continue long. As to the happiness of a madman, that again is accidental, and depends much on constitution, so that though madmen may be happy, all are not happy who are mad. But possibly the objection will be more easily removed, if we say, which is true, though happiness is not positively the result of opinion, yet it is absolutely connected therewith, so that no man can be happy against, or even independent of his own opinion. By this the difficulty will be entirely taken away, and the same basis will remain whereon to found the structure I intended to raise. Thus then I would reason. If happiness depends on opinion, and thereby is attached to a particular station, confined within certain circumstances, there are but few people in the universe incapable of being happy, I mean incapable through their station or circumstances; whence it follows, that the numbers of miserable people we see, are so through their own indisposition to happiness and nothing else. To be convinced of this, we need only observe, that such as possess all those ingredients which in the opinion of mankind in general, are sufficient to render them superlatively happy, are as little to be found any people upon earth, for want of skill to compound them in such a manner



As to fit them for use. As on the other hand we frequently perceive, that persons indifferently furnished with what the world esteem the means of happiness, have nevertheless, in all appearance, as large a share of it, as men in this world are capable of enjoying: these I conceive are truths which to every man occur.

In every condition of life, a man with the exercise of most virtues in his power, and hence he acquires the true means of being happy. Temperance will, generally speaking, help him to health, good-nature to tranquility, industry to subsistence, benignity to friends, and piety to unshaken fortitude; all this a man may have without power, without riches, without lifting to fortune, and consequently there is much more in every man's reach than is commonly conceived. If men will not employ their thoughts to discover those treasures, or their pains to acquire them, they must blame themselves, and bear their plagues as their punishments, not complain of them as unforeseen or undeserved misfortunes. To be rid of them they must neither shut their eyes, nor merely turn them up to heaven, but look towards themselves. As the ancients fabled that Hercules would not assist the lazy clown; so reason and revealed religion teach, that he only is worthy of the help of God, who exerts his natural abilities to assist himself. No person need never despair. Miracles he ought not to expect, because natural helps will answer his needs; prudence will enable him to extricate himself from some difficulties, and science to qualify him for bearing the burthen of all. As it was an

equally impious and impertinent question he asked, who said, are there few that be saved? So in my judgement it is far from being a wise or a pious position that there are few who are happy. In one sense it carries an invidious reflection on Providence, which we have shewn to be absolutely false and ill-grounded. In another, it highly affronts mankind, by supposing that a few only are capable of discerning self evident truths, and truths too which so nearly concern them. But be this matter as it will, we are undoubtedly less concerned to know the numbers of the happy, than to make one amongst them.

There is a solid, a rational satisfaction, in contemplating the wisdom and bounty of Providence, in placing the means of happiness almost in every man's power, and out of the reach of none but such as voluntarily refuse it. Yet after all, this serves only, or ought to serve as a spur to our duty, which consists in making a right use of these means, and fulfilling the intention of Providence by becoming happy. Without this our preaching will signify little, our meditations less. We must pass for visionaries in our own eyes, and very probably for hypocrites in the eyes of others. As for rules to acquire happiness, no man can lay down these to another; every man's good sense, from a mature consideration of his circumstances, will enable him both to judge and act for himself. We may however draw some benefit from a constant remembrance of this motto.

He who would be happy, must

Think what's right, and do what's just.

*Chestnut, March*  
27, 1778.

D. MORRICE.

### *An Impartial Review of New Publications.*

#### ARTICLE XIV.

*TRAVELS into Dalmatia, containing, General Observations on the Natural History of that Country, and the neighbouring Islands; of the natural Productions, Arts, Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants; in a Series of Letters from the Abbe Alberto Fortis, to the Earl of Bute, the Bishop of Londonderry, John Keble, Esq. &c. To which are added, Observations on the Islands of Cherso and Osero. Illustrated with twenty Copper-Plates. 4to.*

Robson,  
LOND. MAG. April 1778.

A curious and entertaining natural and civil history of a country which makes a considerable figure in ancient history; but which being reduced in modern times to provinces belonging to the republic of Venice, and to the Ottoman empire, is but little known, and less noticed by the inhabitants of the principal states of Europe. It is bounded on the north by Bosnia; on the south by the Gulph of Venice; on the east by Servia; and on the west by Morlachia.

We are informed by the Abbe Fortis that

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the extent of the Venetian territory in Dalmatia is too great, and the number of islands in the neighbouring sea too considerable, for naturalists to expect any thing complete from such short peregrinations as he made in these parts; and as a proper introduction to the modest title of his own ingenious work, he remarks, that Donati the celebrated Naturalist and Antiquarian, after having spent several years in travelling in Dalmatia, had not the courage to publish any thing more than an essay, on the natural history of the Adriatic. Our author has therefore intitled a very large volume, which contains a satisfactory account of this extensive province and the adjacent islands, only, General Observations; and he professes himself greatly indebted to the Earl of Bute for his beneficent patronage, which enabled him to undertake the journey; in his dedication to the noble Earl, he pays a just tribute of gratitude, in acknowledging that his lordship is a promoter, by the most generous means, of the improvement of the arts and sciences in general, and of natural history in particular, his favourite study.

The familiar epistolary style is admirably adapted in this performance to the nature of the subjects discussed; the observations being communicated in a free and easy manner as they arose upon the spot, without attending to precision, or strict order in the arrangement of the materials.

In the first letter addressed to Lord Bute, we have a description of the country of Zara part of Venetian Dalmatia. The city of Zara, called *Jadera* by the Romans, is particularly described by our author, as abounding with a variety of antiquities which afford sufficient evidence, that this city and colony were in a very flourishing condition in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, and Trajan; the first was called the father of the *Jadertine* colony; and the second, built an aqueduct to convey water to the city from a very great distance; but scarce any remains of the ancient buildings are to be traced at present, and the many pieces of ancient sculpture, in colossal statues, monumental inscriptions, and other valuable works of art are chiefly preserved in the houses and cabinets of private gentlemen eminent for their regard to antiquity: the best collection appears to be that of Dr. *Antonio Danieli*, a physician at Zara, who received the *Abbe Fortis* into his elegant house with great hospitality. The ancient city of *Nona* was the next place visited by the *Abbe*, but he was greatly disappointed, scarce any vestiges remaining above ground to gratify the curiosity of antiquaries, owing to the continual incroachments of the sea. The vestiges of the walls of *Asseria* remain so distinct, that the *Abbe* has been enabled to make a drawing, from which a plate is given in this part of the work; the walls are invested both within and without with Dalmatian marble, their circum-

ference measures 3600 Roman feet, many of the stones are 10 feet in length; and the thickness of the fortifications is upon an average about 8 feet. We have likewise in this letter a description of *Ostrovizza*, remarkable for the romantic situation of its fine castle, which is illustrated by an elegant plate. The account of the fossils and shells found in this part of the country merits the attention of every naturalist, and it occupies great part of this letter, which is therefore, with great propriety addressed to Lord Bute.

The second, is written to his Excellency *J. Morosini*, a noble Venetian, and contains an ample relation of the origin, genius, language, religion, government, manners and customs of the *Morlacchi*, who inhabit the pleasant valleys of *Kotar*, along the river *Kerka*, *Celtina*, and *Narenta*, among the mountains of inland Dalmatia. Independent of subjects of natural history, the general reader will find this the most entertaining and instructive letter in the whole collection, the history of the human race in any part of the world, being infinitely more satisfactory and useful to society than that of mineral shells and insects. Here we may trace an affinity between the manners of the natives of Europe in the vicinity of polished kingdoms, and those of the inhabitants of the remotest regions in South America lately discovered.

The third letter, is addressed to the Chevalier *Antonio Vallisneri*, professor of natural history in the university of Padua, it traces the sources of the river *Kerka*, the *Titius* of the ancients; of the volcanic hills, on its banks the ruins of *Burnum*, supposed to be the *Liburnia* of *Strabo*; of the cascade of *Sadonia*; and of the mineralogy of Dalmatia.

The fourth, to the *Abbe Brunelli* professor of natural history in the university of Bologna, respects chiefly, the natural curiosities in the district of *Sibenico*.

The fifth, to Mr. J. Ferber, member of the mineralogical college of Sweden, describes the natural curiosities of the country of *Troglav*, the principal of which are the mines of *Pissaspaltum* in the island of *Buda* (*Bitumun subfriabile piccum* of *Pliny*) illustrated by a plate.

The sixth letter, addressed to his excellency John Strange, Esq; British minister at Venice, and F. R. S. gives an account of the port, city, and literary history of *Spalato*, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, celebrated for the remains of Roman antiquities, particularly the vestiges of a place built by the emperor *Diocletian*.

The seventh letter, to Signor *Marfisi*, professor of botany in the university of Padua, describes the sources of the river *Canale*, the *Tilurus* of the ancients; a subterranean voyage in search of natural curiosities; the magnificent cascade of *Felika Gola* explained by a plate.



The eighth, to the bishop of Londonderry concerning the district of *Primorie*, the *Paragone* of the ancients, and its chief city *Macarjka*, will afford the naturalist great satisfaction, as it treats philosophically of the surprising meteors in this country.

The ninth letter is addressed to the *Abbe Lazzaro Spallanzani*, professor of natural history in the university of Padua, and describes the islands of *Lessa*, *Pelagosa*, *Lesina*, and *Braxxa* in the Dalmatic sea, and the island of *Arbe* in the *Quarnaro*.

The observations on the islands of *Cberso* and *Osero* are extremely curious, they are united islands, and though bearing two distinct names are considered as one by our author, as the channel of the sea that divides them is very narrow, and the inhabitants form one community. They are situated between the coast of *Istria* and *Dalmatia*, extend about sixty miles in length, and were known to the ancients three thousand years before our æra, by the name of *Apfirtides* from *Apfirtus*, whose history is fabulous; he is mentioned by *Dionysius* as the brother of *Medea*, and that she killed him on these islands for pursuing her. The chief natural curiosities of *Cberso* and *Osero* are the fossil bones and teeth, and they were the principal object of our author's voyage to them in the year 1770, in company with *John Symmonds, Esq.* an English gentleman, to whom and to *Mr. Strange* are addressed the curious letters in the appendix, giving a further account of these islands, from a second voyage made to them after *Mr. Symmonds* had left him.

We have extended this article beyond our usual limits, for this obvious reason, that works of such erudition, and containing such curious and valuable information are not common, we likewise mean to prepare our readers for some extracts from the work at a future season, when the recess of parliament affords us room, imagining we cannot discharge our duty to the public better, than by preserving in our magazine, accounts of new discoveries in natural and civil history.

XV. *A Tour in North Wales in 1773*, by *Thomas Pennant, Esq.* with Plates. 4to. 11. 1s. Payne.

The well known abilities of *Mr. Pennant* as a literary traveller, render all encomiums superfluous, otherwise we could be lavish in our praises of the present work; *Mr. Pennant* it seems is a native of the country he has now described, and he is pleased to stile the tour into North Wales, his *Home Travels*; justly pleased with the expression, we are naturally led to make this remark upon it; that if ingenious gentlemen would follow the example, and each in their respective native counties or larger divisions of the kingdom, favour the public with the result of their home travels, in the same judicious manner, it would be found that England vies with most

countries in natural curiosities, as well as in the elegant and useful works of art; more monuments of antiquity would likewise be brought to light, and we should no longer merit the reproach of sensible foreigners, who complain that the English travel to every part of Europe in search of trifling curiosities, while they neglect or overlook the wonderful productions of nature and art at home.

*Mr. Pennant* commences his tour from *Downing* in the county of *Flint*, the most northern of the twelve counties of *Wales*, and bordering upon *Cheshire*; we do not wish if we had it in our power to divert the curious reader from the pleasure he will take in the work, by enumerating the various curiosities described and delineated in this tour, which comprizes only the first part of an account of all the counties of *North Wales*; but we shall take the liberty to point out the most remarkable, and likewise such parts of the history of the country as appear to be new and uncommonly interesting.

In the parish of *Holywell* in *Flintshire*, are the remains of the abbey of *Basingwerk*, of which *Mr. Pennant* has given two views in elegant plates, from drawings made on the spot by *Moses Griffiths*, a worthy servant, who attends our traveller for this purpose, and we are informed is an untaught genius, for whose imperfections the candid will make proper allowance.

The next curiosity, is the history and delineation of the famous well of *St. Winefrede*, near the town of *Holywell*, which derives its name from it. A view of *Flint castle* follows, in which the unhappy *King Richard II.* was deposed, and a singular anecdote is introduced from *Froisard's* chronicle, concerning a greyhound belonging to *Richard*, which had been faithfully attached to him, and would scarce permit any other person to touch him; but when *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, afterwards *Henry IV.* came to the castle, and was in conversation with the king, this dog being let loose by his keepers, immediately went and fawned upon *Henry*, putting his feet up to his shoulders, as he had usually done to *Richard*, which the poor king observed, and told the Duke of *Lancaster* it was a great good token for him, but a bad sign for himself; it is added, that the king not obstructing him, the greyhound went away with *Henry*, and continued with him to his death.

The description and explanation by plates, of a number of Roman antiquities is both curious and entertaining. The civil, commercial, and natural history of the ancient city of *Chester*, though that city is not at present within the territories of *Wales*, occupies a very considerable part of the volume, and comprises many new and important historical anecdotes. The military exploits of the famous *Owen Glyndwr* called *Owen Glendower*,



dweller, by our historians, and by Shakespeare in his historical plays of Henry IV. are given at large by Mr. Pennant, and form a more complete life of this Welch hero, than any yet extant.

Thus we have given our readers a sketch of the tour in North Wales, sufficient to enable them to form a judgment of the value of the work.

XVI. *A View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement; or Enquiries concerning the History of Law, Government, and Manners.* By Gilbert Stuart, LL. D. 4to. 1793. Murray.

A most extraordinary advertisement is prefixed to this work, dated at Edinburgh, January 1778; we call it extraordinary because it contains assertions repeatedly contradicted by the author himself in the body of his work, yet it is so short, that it is astonishing to find Dr. Stuart falling into so gross an error, when if a stranger reads it but twice over, and compares it with many parts of the book, it must be obvious to him.

The following are the passages alluded to.

"It is usual, says the Doctor, to treat law, manners, and government, as if they had no connection with history, or with each other." Where, and by whom, in what country, in what age, since the revival of letters in Europe? The science of law, as a distinct profession, has indeed, occupied the pens of the ablest writers independent of history, but very rarely independent of manners and government; for as laws have sprung out of, and have in a great measure been adapted to the manners of nations, how could it be possible for any eminent law writer to consider manners, as having no connection with his subject. And as law must derive its support from civil government, which way could he treat of the first, as having no connection with the last, as Dr. Stuart asserts.

But historians, it seems, have been guilty of this egregious error—"My materials were buried in the midst of rubbish, were detached, and unequal. I had to dig them up anxiously, and with patience, and when discovered and collected, it was still more difficult to digest and to fashion them. I had to struggle with the darkness and imperfection of time and barbarity. And from the most able historians of our own and foreign nations, who might naturally be expected to be intelligent guides for the paths I have chosen, I could derive no advantage. They generally prefer what is brilliant to what is useful, and they neglect all disquisitions into laws and into manners, that they may describe and embellish the politics of princes, and the fortunes of nations, the splendid qualities of eminent men, and the lustre of heroic action."

What then is Dr. Stuart's plan? Let us attend to it, in his own words.—"While it

is in the historical manner, that laws, customs, and government, are to be enquired into, it is obvious that their dependence and connection are close and intimate. They all tend to the same point, and to the illustration of one another. It is from the consideration of them all, and in their union, that we are to explain the complicated forms of civil society, and the wisdom and accident which mingle in human affairs. After this method I have endeavoured to investigate my subject." And after this method, the able historians of our own and foreign nations have investigated it, and our readers will probably be at a loss to comprehend the Doctor's severe charge against these historians when they are informed that his view of society consists of two books, divided into chapters and sections, of ingenious dissertations on the usual historical topics of law, manners and government, which would make excellent academical lectures to young students upon the three subjects united; to which are annexed, under the titles of authorities, controversy, and remarks, documents by way of notes, to each chapter and section, drawn from the very historians from whom he says, in his advertisement, he could derive no advantage, and from eminent law writers whose works demonstratively contradict his assertions; because they were so far from treating law, manners, and government, as having no connection with each other, that they constantly unite them, according to Dr. Stuart's own plan. We will now produce our proofs.

Book I. Sect. I. treats of the institutions, government and character of the German tribes, (not indeed strictly in the historical manner as the Doctor had promised, for we have no dates, nor any chain of historical events) the document or authority, No. 6. to support the author's text, is *L'Esprit des Loix*, Vol. I. and *Charlevoix's Journal Historique*, Vol. XXI. *Gianone's Histoire de Naples*, Sec. What are these but historians who have combined history, law, manners, and government?

Sect. II. Contains an idea of the German women, and a remark on their dress, and is corroborated by an authority, No. 9. *Louet's Histoire des Celtes*. Several other French historians are likewise quoted. With respect to the historians of our country, in almost every chapter and section abounds with references to them as authorities, and it should be remarked that the documents form nearly three fourths of the volume. *Cambden's Britannia*. *Stow's Chronicle*. *Mandeville's History of the Exchequer*. *Spelman's Glossary*. *Glanvil*, *Bracton*, *Littleton*, *Coke*, *Blackstone's Works*. *Carte*, *Kennet*, *Hume's Histories of England*. *Burke's History of the American Settlements*, and many other modern historians are cited upon various topics respecting law, manners, and government.



ment, absolutely treated of in their several histories, as connected, united, and dependent on each other. Let us add, that from Voltaire down to the latest writer on universal history, the three subjects will be found constantly interwoven with each other, indeed it is hardly possible to write any history without pursuing this method. After reading Ferguson on Civil Society, we cannot find any thing new, or very interesting in Dr. Stuart, except his history in Book II. of the feudal association, of the progression of tiets; the military power of a feudal kingdom, the fall of chivalry; and the introduction of standing armies. On this subject Dr. Stuart is clear, illustrative, and original, he ventures to contradict opinions advanced by Lord Kaim, Millar, and Dr. Robertson, and has shewn his ingenuity, and deep reading, by the many excellent authorities he has cited in support of his sentiments. In justice to this writer we must likewise observe, that he is a friend to the civil liberties of mankind: for in his view of the introduction of standing armies and taxations, he deplures the wretched change of the political system of Europe, occasioned by these aids to despotism.

XVII. *Observations on Mrs. Macaulay's late Publication.* By Capel Lofft, Esq. 4<sup>to</sup> 8s 6d. Dilly.

A very ingenious criticism on Mrs. Macaulay's history, reviewed in our last, p. 131. The writer of these observations has taken a measure not uncommon with those who wish to convey to the public, under the idea of a strict scrutiny, the most favourable opinion that can be given of a work: this is, by selecting the most striking passages, placing them in full view as perfect beauties; and then concurring in sentiment with the favourite author. This is the service Mr. Capel Lofft has rendered to Mrs. Macaulay, for whom he professes the most profound veneration, on account of the noble principles which guide her pen, as a faithful historian; and in order to render it effectual, large quotations are very freely given; and his own political opinions but sparingly introduced, though he seems well qualified for the arduous task of a zealous historian.

XVIII. *A safe and easy Remedy proposed for the Relief of the Stone and Grawel, the Scurvy, Gout, &c. and for the Destruction of Worms in the human Body, illustrated by Cases. Together with an extemporaneous Method of impregnating Water and other Liquids with fixed Air, by simple Mixture only, without the Assistance of any Apparatus, or complicated Machine.* By Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. 4to. 2s. Robinson.

In a country where the fees of physicians are so exorbitant, that none but the affluent can afford to employ men of eminence in the profession; every communication of approved remedies for the

various diseases to which the human body is subject, ought to be considered as a valuable present made to the community. The tract written by Dr. Hulme, a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to the charter house, points out a safe, easy, and cheap remedy for some of the most painful and chronic diseases incident to human nature; and we have the satisfaction to read a number of cases, in which the remedy so benevolently communicated to the public proved successful. Having made an experiment which proved the power of fixed air in dissolving the *Calculus*, the stone, when out of the body, the Doctor was induced to try what effect would be produced within the body, by a medicine, which contained (as it were locked up within itself) a large quantity of fixed air; accordingly, John Dobey, a patient of 73 years of age, who had laboured under severe symptoms of the stone in the urinary bladder, for the space of three years, was ordered to take *fifteen Grains of Salt of Tartar*, in three ounces of pure water *four times a day*; and to drink immediately afterwards, the same quantity of water, with *twenty drops of weak Spirit of Vitriol*. In a few days, stony fragments were found at the bottom of the urine, and a whitish mucous substance, somewhat resembling chalk and water. This whitish matter might likewise be plainly perceived adhering to the edges of the calculous fragments; as if itself had lately been part of a stone, but was now converted into a chalky substance. During the cure he complained at times of heat and pain, about the neck of the bladder, and in the *urethra*, which seemed to arise from the irritation of so many hard rugged bodies passing that way. Accordingly, the medicines were ordered to be omitted for some time, and these complaints gradually diminished. Afterwards, the stony fragments were voided with more ease, in about a month, the patient voided above one hundred and eighty stony fragments, evidently pieces of a large *Calculus*. No change was made in the patient's diet, except that he had *water gruel* for breakfast and supper; his common drink was pure water with a small quantity of compound Juniper water added to it; and now and then a glass of white wine was allowed him. The success of the same medicine administered in different quantities is ascertained in cases of the gout, scurvy, hectic coughs, &c. and methods of impregnating water and other liquors with fixed air by mixture, without any particular apparatus or machine is described, for an account of which, we refer our readers to this very useful and cheap pamphlet.

XIX. *A Treatise on the Nature and Quality of those Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Ducts, which arise from a Want of Attention and Regularity in the Manner of Living, &c.* By R. Bath, Surgeon. 8vo 2s Newbery.



All attempts to introduce *arcana*, or what are called *secrets* in the medical art, to be sold, sealed up, for the private emolument of any individual, ought to be reprobated, unless the ingredients of which they are composed, the formula and dose have been submitted to the examination of men of skill and integrity of the profession, who might be sworn to secrecy, and only be required to certify on oath that they believe the remedy proposed is adapted to the disease intended to be cured. Till some such method is taken, the government that permits secret medicines to be sold is highly blameable. Independent of the professed intention of recommending certain drops and powders, of Mr. Bath's fabrication, to be had of the publisher, his treatise is useful, instructive and admonitory: as such it ought to be read by all persons who indulge themselves in excessive eating or drinking, or give way to violent passions which bring on the fatal diseases of the liver described in it; and they will have the consolation to find, that country air, milk, and vegetable diet, with other abstemious regulations, bid fair to effect a cure in most cases, without the drops or powders.

XX. *Aristophanes, being a classic Collection of true Attic Wit; containing the Jest, Glee, Bon-Mots, Witticisms, and most extraordinary Anecdotes of Samuel Foote, Esq. The Lords Chesterfield and Tyrrawley: Messrs. Churchill, Thornton, Cox, Lloyd, and their Contemporaries; also the Jeux D'Esprit of the first Ladies of the Age. Collected, during the course of twenty Years, by a Gentleman, who was a constant Companion of the Wits of his Time. With an engraved Head of Samuel Foote.* 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

This manual of mirth and good humour, contains greater variety, and is better digested than most of the collections which pass under the denomination of jest books. Some pieces are preserved in it, which were omitted in other publications, respecting the life and witty conversation of the late facetious Mr. Foote; particularly some curious circumstances in the quarrel between him, and the reputed Duchess of Kingston, and a sketch of a scene in the suppressed comedy of *The Trip to Calais*. The copies of the letters that passed between Mr. Foote, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Duchess upon that memorable occasion merited preservation. And the tavern scene, between a certain great man in the character of Jemmy Twitcher and Mr. Foote, if not new, is at least but little known, and highly entertaining. There are likewise a few anecdotes concerning the first man in the kingdom, which we do not remember to have read before in print.

XXII. *A Letter from a Father to his Son, on his Marriage.* 1s. Dilly.

Excellent advice, containing the best rules for establishing the felicity of married men, and for insuring its duration through life.

Whoever attends to the precepts of this monitor will find that he has purchased domestic happiness at a cheap rate.

XXIII. *The Muse's Mirrour, being a Collection of Poems, by Gray, Churchill, Colman, Wilkes, Lloyd, Thornton, Garrick, Anstey, Junyngbam, C. Denis, Sir C. H. Williams, Mason, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Kelly, W. Whitehead, W. Woty, Stockdale, Ogilvie, Sterne, Cunningham, Lord Palmerston, Lord Carlisle, Charles Fox, Charles Townshend, Mr. Erskine, Dean Berkley, Capt. Thompson, P. Whitehead, S. Jenyns, Schomberg, Mac Millan, Caswell, Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. Greville, Mrs. Carter, Miss Moore and Miss Aikin, &c. &c.* 8vo. 2 vols. 6s. Baldwin.

It is a judicious observation of the ingenious editor of these volumes, that no people are so careless of their fugitive national children as poets; and it is the very best reason he could give for offering this collection of poems to the public. Many fugitive pieces of our best modern poets, selected from the news papers or other periodical works, in which they just appeared, were read as part of the pastime of the day, and then forgot, are here brought to light again, and may afford entertainment to thousands who never saw them before. This publication is properly speaking, a choice specimen of the beauties of all our celebrated modern poets; calculated to recommend such as have printed their works in volumes, and to preserve the detached pieces of others, which were only to be found in the hands of friends in manuscript, or in prints generally thrown aside after the first reading.

XXIV. *An Apology for the Times. A Poem addressed to the King.* 4to. 2s. Rivington.

A severe satire on the degeneracy of the times, and on many well known public characters. Venality, luxury, and effeminacy, deserve the lash of an honest muse; the abilities of our bard are equalled only by his impartiality; he attacks courtiers and their opponents with equal warmth, when he finds any part of their conduct deviating from the true interest of their country. But the most striking part of this poem is a laboured parody on the King. The history of England is briefly reviewed for royal examples to stand the test; but all fall short in the poet's idea.

"Albion till now, ne'er had a patriot king—  
In the whole list, say where shall Britain find

Such honesty with such good nature join'd  
A life so blameless and so fair a name,  
Such thirst of virtuous praise, such love of candid fame?"

XXV. *The Project. A Poem, dedicated to Dean Tucker.* 4to. 1s. Becket.

The Dean's political tracts have given birth to this witty poem; the author's



778. He informs us, is quite different from the Dean's, it is to strike at the very root of opposition; whereas the Dean's was to cut off the distempered bough (America.) His grand Arcanum, he borrows from Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, chap. XIV. and with the industry of an Englishman he improves on the French plan. Montesquieu accounts for all the variations of temper, by the operation

of the atmosphere upon the fibres, and thence on the action and re-action of the heart. He proposes then to place a large *Bassaglio*, into both Houses of parliament; and to appoint a fire committee to keep up the proper degree of heat. The effects of this project are humorously described, and furnish matter for a laughable, well penn'd poem.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for February last.

[121.] QUESTION I. Answered by the Proposer.

LET ABC be an equilateral triangle inscribed in the circle BCDA, and the lines drawn as required, then take  $DE = DC$ , and join CE, the triangle DCE is equilateral, and the triangle CBE equal in all respects to the triangle CAD, consequently  $DC (DE) + AD (BE) = BD$ .

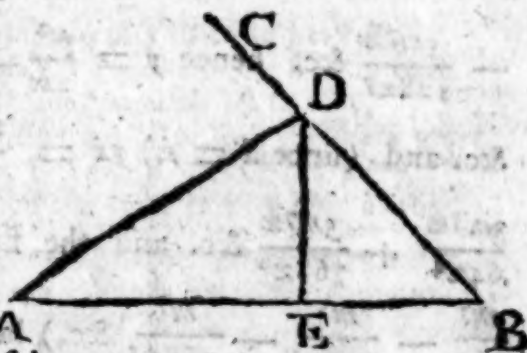


Mr. Ralph Taylor demonstrates this question by 27. III. Simpson's Geometry as follows,  $BD \times AC = AD \times BC + DC \times AB = AD + DC \times AC \therefore AD + AC = BD$ .

We were favoured with other demonstrations from Mr. Ralph Taylor (by another method) Mr. William Richards of Chacewater, in Cornwall, Rusticus, Cleonicus and others.

[122.] QUESTION II. Answered by Mr. Reuben Robbins.

Const. Take  $AB =$  to the given sum of the base and lesser side, minus the lesser segment of the base, and make the angle  $ABC = 45^\circ$ . from A apply  $AD =$  to the side of a square equal to the sum of the squares of the greater side and lesser segment of the base, to meet BC in D, from D demit the  $\perp$  DE on AB, then will  $AE =$  lesser side, and  $EB = ED$  the greater segment of the base, or contrary  $AE =$  the greater segment, and EB the lesser side.



Dem. Because in any triangle the sum of the squares of the greater side and lesser segment is equal to the sum of the squares of the lesser side and greater segment  $\therefore$  the sum of the lesser side and greater segment is given, and the sum of their squares, consequently the lines themselves are given by the above const. and that when AD cuts BC in two points, there will be two triangles that will answer the question, but when AD touches BC but one, and when it neither cuts nor touches the question, is impossible.

Mr. Ralph Taylor of Hollinwood, sent an elegant construction, and Mr. William Richards, G. A. and others, sent algebraic solutions, which we are obliged to omit for want of room.

[123.] QUESTION III. Answered by Mr. Ralph Taylor, of Hollinwood, near Manchester.

Since the length of the curve is  $= ax + bx^2$ ; we have  $y^2 + x^2 = ax + 2bxx$ , whence  $y^2 + x^2 = x^2 \times a^2 + 4abx + 4b^2x^2$ , and  $y = x \sqrt{a^2 + 4abx + 4b^2x^2} - 1 = 2bx \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2$ , then putting  $z = x + \frac{a}{2b}$ , or  $x = z - \frac{a}{2b}$ , we have



have  $\dot{x} = \dot{z}$ , and  $2b\dot{x} \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}} + \frac{ax}{b} + x^2 (= 2b\dot{z}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{4b^2}} + \frac{az}{b} - \frac{a^2}{2b^2} + z^2 - \frac{az}{b} + \frac{a^2}{4b^2}) = 2b\dot{z} \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}}; \text{ whole}$$

Fluent (found by proceeding as in Example 3, page 164 of Clarke's excellent Treatise on the rationale of circulating numbers) is  $bz \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}} - \frac{1}{4b^2}$

$$\times \text{hyp. log of } z + \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}} =$$

$$\frac{2bx+a}{4b} \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}} \times 2bx+a - \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{1}{2}b \times \frac{2bx+a}{4b} \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}} + 2bx+a$$

(by restoring the value of  $z$ ) which being corrected according to the nature of the quest, we get  $y =$

$$\frac{2bx+a}{4b} \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}} \times 2bx+a - \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{1}{2}b \times \frac{2bx+a}{4b} \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}} + 2bx+a$$

$$- a \sqrt{a^2-1} + \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{1}{2}b \times a + \sqrt{a^2-1}, \text{ the equation of the curve}$$

which shews the relation of  $x$  and  $y$  as required.

To find the area put  $m = \frac{1}{2b}$ , and let  $\frac{\dot{z}}{m} \sqrt{z^2 - m^2} (= 2b\dot{z} \sqrt{z^2 - \frac{1}{4b^2}})$

be resolved into an infinite series, and we have  $y = \frac{z\dot{z}}{m} - \frac{m\dot{z}}{2z} - \frac{m^3\dot{z}}{8z^3} - \frac{m^5\dot{z}}{16z^5}$

$$- \frac{5m^7\dot{z}}{128z^7} \&c. \text{ hence } y = \frac{x^2}{2m} - \frac{m}{2} \times \text{hyp. log. of } z + \frac{m^3}{16z^2} + \frac{m^5}{64z^4} + \frac{5m^7}{768z^6}$$

$$\&c. \text{ and (since } \dot{x} = \dot{z}) y\dot{x} = \frac{z^2\dot{z}}{2m} - \frac{m}{2} \times \dot{z} \times \text{hyp. log. of } z + \frac{m^3\dot{z}}{16z^2}$$

$$+ \frac{3m^5\dot{z}}{64z^4} + \frac{5m^7\dot{z}}{768z^6} \&c. \text{ and the fluent } \left( \frac{z\dot{z}}{6m} - \frac{m}{2} \times z \times \text{hyp. log. of } z - z - \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{m^3}{16z} - \frac{m^5}{192z^3} - \frac{m^7}{768z^5} \&c. \right) \text{ being corrected, when the original values of } z \text{ and}$$

$$m \text{ are put therein, will be } \frac{2bx+a}{24 \times b^2} - \frac{2bx+a}{8 \times b^2} \times \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{2bx+a}{2b}$$

$$+ \frac{a}{8 \times b^2} \times \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{a}{2b} - x - \frac{1}{2bx+a \times b^2 \times 64} + \frac{1}{a \times b^2 \times 64}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2bx+a \times b^2 \times 448} + \frac{1}{a^3 \times b^2 \times 448} - \frac{1}{2bx+a \times b^2 \times 3072} \times$$

$$\frac{1}{a^5 \times b^2 \times 3072} \&c. \text{ the area sought.}$$

*Scholium.* When  $a$  and  $b$  are neither of them very small, a few terms of the above series will exhibit the area exceeding near, since the denominators become so great with respect to the numerators, that all the terms after a few of the first may safely be rejected

We are obliged for want of room to omit the proposer's elegant answer, but shall certainly appear in our next.



NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[127.] QUESTION I. By Bardolph.

AT a meeting of A, B, C, D and E; A by agreement is to produce a bottle of Madeira worth 3s. B 2, C 3, D 4, and E 5, of the same price; at sitting down four boon companions, F, G, H and I, drop in and sit till all the liquor is gone, and then steal away, leaving only 12s. for their reckoning. Quere, how is the money to be divided between and amongst A, B, C, D and E?

[128.] QUESTION II. By Mr. Ralph Taylor.

ON the same side of the equator there are three places lying in the arch of a great circle, and the difference of longitude between the middle one, and each extreme being equal is given; but the co-lat. of that in the middle, is equal to the distance of the other two, whose latitudes are the complements of each other. It is required to find the latitudes of the said places, and their distance from each other.

[129.] QUESTION III. By Mr. Robert Phillips, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

SUPPOSE a cone of copper, whose base diameter is 874, altitude 8720 miles, be placed perpendicular to the horizon in the latitude of  $72^{\circ}$  with its vertex downward; required its weight or pressure upon the earth's surface, supposing the force of gravity inversely, as the square of distance from the earth's centre, and that the earth turns round its axis once in 24 hours; also to determine the velocity of the earth about its axis, so that the above-mentioned cone shall have no weight, but have as great a propensity to quit the earth's surface as to stay thereon.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The SPRING, to ARDELIA,

By a LADY.

ARDELIA come, now music wakes  
The grove,

And smiling nature wears a look of love.

Me, while the youthful year is crown'd  
With flow'rs,

The god of love now leads the genial hours.

The meadows with the gayest verdures bloom,

And every hedge exhales divine perfume:

The voice of pleasure seems with me to say,  
Come, my Ardelia! quickly haste away.

The shepherd's pipe is heard upon the plains,  
And little warblers sing in artless strains.

The crystal streams in soft meanders stray,

And silver fish upon the surface play.

While Flora on its mossy margin rests,

Phyrus fondly pants upon her breast.

Thousand sweets their fragrant odours spread,

And pale Narcissus droops his languid head;

While he views his beauties in the flood,

And Echo courts him to a neighbouring wood.

The spring the violet and the primrose blows,

The cowslips by the tender lily grows.

The poplar bends its branches o'er the deep,

The willows, mournful plants that ever weep.

Syrinx in the softest sounds complains,

And the waters gently murmur to her strains.

Ev'n winds in pity listen to her tale,  
And sigh her sorrows in the flow'ry vale.

Ardelia come, together let us rove,  
The smiling mead, or seek the shady grove;  
O come, Eliza calls, then haste away,  
Canst thou the voice of friendship disobey.

ELEGY

On the much lamented Death of Miss  
STRATTON of Bristol.

HUSH'D be the voice of joy, nor let the  
lyre

Awake to pleasing strains, or mirth inspire;

Come Melancholy, pale-ey'd goddess, come,

Oh! guide my steps to yonder darksome tomb;

For there the blooming fair Ophelia's laid,

Wrapt in the silence of the peaceful dead;

Be silver'd Phœbe witness to my cry,

While plaintive Echo answers sigh for sigh.—

And art thou gone, Ophelia? lovely maid!

Too soon, alas! the debt of nature's paid;

Too soon the budding charms of youth decay,

Scarce had they blossom'd, ere they fade away.

So the chaste primrose in the vernal fields,

Cropt by the sweeping scythe its fragrance

yields;

So the fair lily droops its sickn'd head

When pluck'd untimely from its infant bed.—

When feeble age expires, worn out with care,

We pay the tribute of a friendly tear,



But hard the fate where beauty is the prize,  
Where youth and every female virtue dies.  
Thus do we lose the cheering god of day,  
When he withdraws from earth his genial  
ray.

Such virtue would adorn each sphere of life,  
And grace the friend, the parent, child and  
wife:

Delightful task to praise! but, oh! how few  
Dare give to merit, what to merit's due.  
Such be my task, Ophelia, dearest shade!  
Accept this tribute to thy mem'ry paid.—  
But must we e'er lament these virtues fled?  
And mourn, for ever mourn, Ophelia dead?  
Calm'd be the force of woe, heav'n comfort  
gives,

And bids us hope while yet \* Belinda lives:  
In her we view Ophelia's native grace,  
Her pleasing form, her every virtue trace—  
But who dares scorn the Almighty's wise  
decree?

Just are his thoughts his ways from error free:  
Midst sharpest trials patient Job could say,  
Blessed be God who gives and takes away.  
Let sweet contentment fix her golden reign,  
The tear that flows incessant, flows in vain,  
Sweet are the slumbers of the virtuous breast;  
Sweet is thy sleep, and all thy cares at rest.—  
See her in sickness, how compos'd her mind!  
See her in death, how cheerful! how re-  
sign'd!

Soon as those eyes had left the vital ray,  
And that dear form return'd to kindred clay;  
Th' unfetter'd soul bursting the bars of night,  
Wing'd her quick passage to the realms of  
light.

Bristol.

HORATIO.

#### VERSES addressed to a FRIEND.

##### I.

**S**OFT is the union that our friendship  
binds,  
Silken the chains that tie our captive minds;  
Subdu'd to love, one common fate we share,  
I, taste your sorrows, and you feel my care.

##### II.

In life's long doleful night of poignant woe,  
We all, calamity must undergo,  
Amidst surrounding ills we jointly stray  
Along the devious lone illumin'd way.

##### III.

O! may our friendship adamant prove,  
One constant day of harmony and love;  
Nor chill'd by absence, nor subdu'd by strife,  
Indissoluble tie in death and life.

AMBROSIA.

#### On leaving a place of NATIVITY.

**S**EE o'er the mountains brow the darken'd  
clouds,  
Kiss'd by still night with solemn sail retire,

The peeping sun-beam, now his pointed rays  
Darts on the plain, and streaks with yellow  
gold

The distant hills; so nature bloom'd, when  
My native soil, and friendly skies, I bent  
My eager way (heedless of happiness  
And rural mirth) to fam'd Augusta's towers,  
Where honour, pomp, and splendour hold  
their reign,

Where malice, rapine, envy all conspire,  
And clam'rous "sons of riot headlong flow  
Down the loose stream of false enchanting  
joy

"Hurling to destruction:" ah whither now  
Are fled those golden days, those homely joys  
Of past felicity! All now are lost;  
No feather'd choirs here tune their artless  
notes,

Nor echo thro' the wood the love-lorn tale  
Harmonious; no more the limpid stream  
From Skiddaw's mount to smooth Ituna's  
bay,

Is seen to steal along the secret maze  
Of many a lonely vale: to former scenes  
My fancy thus returns, scenes which create  
Reflection's love; ye tardy years roll on,  
And to my eager sight long absent plains  
Renew; from the tumultuous croud in halls  
Withdraw my steps, consign me to cool  
shades

And purling streams, and let me never stray  
From scenes, where love and happiness im-  
mortal reign.

W. C.—

To the MEMORY of Mr. and Mrs. CANN, who unfortunately lost their Lives on board the Guernsey Packet, wrecked on the Point of St. Alban's, Dorsetshire, March 29, 1778.

**I**F aught of friendship's sorrow touch the  
breast

Of the pure spirit disengag'd from earth,  
Fled from the toils of life to endless rest,  
Toils that await the sons of mortal birth

Lift, happy pair, to sorrow's melting call,  
Steep for a moment from your throne sublime  
Blest as ye are, the streaming tear must fall  
Too soon, alas! ye bid adieu to time!

Night clad in fogs, and stygian darkness  
rides,

The vessel strikes—the deep and rushing  
Foams in a deluge through her yielding side  
And see they perish in the wat'ry grave.

Dire scene of horror! on the rolling deck  
Where death was seen in many a frightful  
form,

Each hung despairing on the other's neck  
Their pray'rs were scatter'd by the howling  
storm.

\* The Sister of the deceased young lady.



178.

mark yon billow—shield her helpless  
charms! [sweeps

See how it rushes—now it bursts—and  
the wretched lover, from her widow'd arms,  
Prone to the gulph of the devouring deeps.

Where, where is he?" the frantic beauty  
cries; [blows;

Her words are fruitless; loud the tempest  
looks, she listens—but no voice replies—  
He sleeps for ever, who might sooth her  
woes.

Thou gallant \* seaman, in the dreadful hour  
Who step'st to succour the distressful fair,  
May time rejoice to name thee, till no more  
The rising sun shall light the chearful year,

Vain is the pious deed! the billows roar;  
Dash'd from the sailor's arms, she sinks in  
death,

Chance more propitious wafts him to the  
shore,

But stopp'd for ever is her balmy breath.

Now vain the beauties of that charming face,  
Cold are those limbs, to ruthless fate be-  
tray'd,

The blast un pitying mairs each living grace,  
And the rude waves that tender form invade,

Lamented pair! while lie informs my veins,  
Oft as the sad remembrance shall return,  
Warm from my heart shall flow the plaintive  
strains, mourn.

Your name to honour, and your doom to

† The joys scarce tasted of the nuptial bed,  
Grim Hades dash'd them; and the scene  
was o'er.

The rose of love her budding sweets has shed,  
Pale as ye are, and will revive no more.

Smedmore, April 3, 1778. J. D—r.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

WO engineers, a commissary,  
and two other officers, are or-  
dered on a survey of the se-  
veral castles, forts, &c. on  
the sea coasts of Great Bri-  
tain; they are to begin with  
Wexmouth, go down the Kentish and Suffex  
coasts, and so on all round this island.

MONDAY 6.

Last Thursday a genteel young woman  
came before the Lord Mayor, and charged  
the innkeeper of this city with stopping her  
loves. It appeared that she had been de-  
coyed from her friends by a young man,  
who brought her to town under pretence of  
marrying her; that it being in the evening  
when they arrived at the inn, he said it was  
late to get a licence, and therefore they  
went to pass for man and wife, and slept  
together. The next day he made excuses  
for not getting a licence; seven days passed,  
during which time they lived elegantly,  
the bill for eating and drinking, lodging,  
&c. came to 10l. The young fellow, find-  
ing he could no longer put her off with ex-  
cuses, made off, and left her to pay the bill,  
which the landlord stopped her clothes,  
and a man Alsop sat with the Lord Mayor,  
and they told her they could give her no  
redress, for the innkeeper had a right to se-  
ize himself. She lamented much her un-  
happy case, said that by the artful insinua-  
tions of a wicked man she was decoyed from

her friends, stripped of her clothes, and  
rendered incapable of getting her bread, and  
dared not return home again.

SATURDAY 11.

A court of common-council was held at  
Guildhall yesterday for the election by ballot  
of the marshals of this city.

Before the ballot began the following re-  
solutions were entered into, that whoever  
of the two candidates has the most votes  
should be upper, and the other under Mar-  
shal; that the money paid by Mr. Gates for  
the purchase of the place of under marshal  
should be returned; that the salary of upper  
marshal be 250l. and the under 200l. *per an-  
num*; that the said persons so elected should  
be subject to certain orders and regulations to  
be appointed by a committee, consisting of  
all the aldermen and a commoner out of each  
ward, or any one of the said aldermen, and  
four of the commoners.

The court then proceeded to the election,  
and on the close of the ballot there appeared  
107 for Mr. Gates, and 89 for Mr. Miller,  
they being the only candidates; whereupon  
Mr. Gates was declared duly elected upper  
marshal, and Mr. Miller under marshal.

The court then proceeded to the election of  
a marshalman, when Mr. William Payne was  
elected by a majority of five to one. The  
court likewise referred to the committee ap-  
pointed to consider of orders and regulations  
for the conduct of the marshals, to take into  
consideration the dispute between alderman  
Crosby and Thomas Bradley, one of the  
marshalmen, relating to the money given by  
the

2 B 2

This Sailor, who was saved and gave me a relation of the dismal catastrophe, held Mrs.  
his arms at the hazard of life, till a furious breaker parted them.  
They had been married but a very short time.



the latter for the purchase of the said place of marshalman.

MONDAY 20.

The success which the Irish met with in the Newfoundland fishery last year has raised such a spirit amongst them, that it is said there will be double the number of ships from Waterford this year to what there was the last.

WEDNESDAY 22.

The following article is included in the treaty signed between the Thirteen United States of America and the French court:

"Whereas by the Droit d'Aubaine, if a foreigner dies in the kingdom of France, his goods and chattels are escheated to the king. Be it concluded and agreed upon, that if a subject belonging to any of the Thirteen United States of America shall happen to be taken ill in any part of our dominions, he shall be at liberty to dispose of his lands, his goods and chattels, as he shall think proper; and if he dies intestate, his property shall go to his heir at law, and he shall be allowed christian burial, according to the custom of his country, in the burying-ground of the city, or town, where he shall happen to die."

FRIDAY 24.

Yesterday some large printed bills were stuck up at the Royal-Exchange, purporting, that his majesty in council had ordered war to be declared against France, at the usual places this day, being the 24th instant, which were signed "Effingham, D. M." Enquiry was immediately made of the Lord Mayor whether his lordship knew any thing of the matter, and as he did not, the bills were by the change-keeper pulled down; the Lord Mayor then sent one of the under-marshal men to find out the man that stuck them up, and he apprehended a bill-sticker, who was carried before his lordship, where he confessed that a person whom he did not know applied to him the night before to stick up the declaration, pretending that he came from the king's printing-house (which was a falsity) and gave him five shillings for his trouble; that not doubting the truth of what he said, he did stick them up at the time he desired at the usual places where the declaration is made. He was sent to Wood-street Compter for further examination, and advised to find out his employer. It was supposed to be a scheme to lower the price of stocks.

In consequence of the opinion of the judges in the case of Mr. Harrison, lately discharged from Newgate, after conviction for forgery, the legislature have thought it necessary to pass an act this present session, to explain the former laws on the subject of forgeries. The new act declares, "that if any person from and after the 25th day of March, 1778, shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or coun-

terfeiting, any acceptance of any bill of exchange, or the number or principal sum of any accountable receipt for any note, bill, or other security for payment of money, or any warrant or order for payment of money or delivery of goods, with intention to defraud any corporation whatsoever; or shall utter or publish as true any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited acceptance of any bill of exchange, or accountable receipt for any note, bill, or other security for payment of money or warrant or order for payment of money or delivery of goods, with intention to defraud any corporation whatsoever, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited; every such person being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy."

The new act for regulating the conduct of the lottery, and the lottery-office-keepers, restrains any person from keeping an office for the sale of tickets, shares, or chances, or for buying, selling, insuring, or registering, without a licence, for which licence each office-keeper must pay 50l. to continue in force for one year, and the produce to be applied towards defraying the expences of the lottery. And no person is to be allowed to sell any share or chance less than a sixteenth, on the penalty of 50l. All tickets divided into shares or chances are to be deposited in an office to be established in London by the Commissioners of the treasury, who are to appoint a person to conduct the business thereof; and all shares are to be stamped by the said officer, who is to give a receipt for every ticket deposited with him. The Numbers of all tickets so deposited are to be entered in a book with the names of the owners, and the number of shares into which they are divided, and two-pence for each share is to be paid to the officer on depositing such tickets, who is therewith to pay all expences incident to the office. All tickets deposited in the office to remain there three days after drawing. And any person keeping an office, or selling shares, or who shall publish any scheme for receiving moneys in consideration of any interest to be granted in any ticket in the lottery, &c. without being in possession of such ticket, shall forfeit 500l. and suffer three months imprisonment. And no business is to be transacted at any of the offices after eight in the evening, except on the evening of the Saturday preceding the drawing. No person to keep any office for the sale of tickets, &c. in Oxford or Cambridge, on penalty of 20l.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, April 13, 1778.

THE King has been pleased to order his letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Great-Britain, appointing Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Knight of the Thistle, Richard



1778.

Richard Lord Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of his majesty's forces, and General of his majesty's forces in North-America only, Wm. Eden, Esq; one of the commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and George Johnstone, Esq; captain in the royal navy, to be his majesty's commissioners, to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of his majesty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North-America.

*Admiralty Office, April 21.* Vice Admiral Gayton, who arrived yesterday at Spithead from Jamaica, gives an account, that the number of rebel vessels which had been taken by the ships of his squadron, at the time he left the Island, amounted to 235. He adds, that in his passage to England he fell in with and took a rebel schooner from Bilboa, bound to Boston, having on board 95 bales of woollens, and 18 tons of iron.

## PROMOTIONS.

**M**R. Marshall, surgeon to the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, to be surgeon to the hospital at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Barnard, surgeon to the 10th Regiment of Dragoons, to be apothecary to the hospital at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

## MARRIAGES.

**M**AR. IN Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Moray

14. of the 13th dragoons, to Miss Stirling, eldest daughter of Sir William Stirling, of Ardoch, bart.—26. John Lewis, Esq. of Harpton Court, in Radnorshire, to Miss Anne Frankland, one of the daughters of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.—

*April 5.* His grace the Duke of Hamilton, to Miss Elisabeth Burrell, daughter of the late Peter Burrell, Esq. at Mrs. Burrell's house in Hanover Square.—8. John Jenkinson, Esq. of Winchester, member for

Corfe Castle, to Miss Fanny Barker, daughter of the late Admiral Barker, of the same place.—9. Henry Barvil, Esq. of Parliament Street, to Miss Wheate, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Wheate, bart. of Glympton, in Oxfordshire.—11. Philip Dennis, Esq.

of Tendring, Essex, to Miss Pigott, only daughter of Dr. Pigott, physician of Colchester.—15. Robert Pope Blackford, Esq.

of Osborne in the Isle of Wight, to Miss Winifred Barrington, daughter of Sir Fitz-

Williams Barrington, bart. of Swainstone, in the Isle of Wight.—16. The hon. Lionel Damer, of St. George's, Hanover Square,

to Willienza Janssen, of the same place.—19. The hon. Mr. Stuart, second son of Lord Bute, to the hon. Miss Bertie.—25.

William Strickland, Esq. eldest son of Sir George Strickland, of Boynton, bart. to Miss Cholmley, daughter of Nathaniel

Cholmley, of Howsham, Esq.—26. The

hon. Hugh Somerville, to Miss Mary Digby, of Brook Street.—27. The hon. Temple Luttrell, member for Milbourne Port, second son to Lord Irnham, to Miss Gould, daughter of Sir Henry Gould, one of the judges of the Common Pleas.

## DEATHS.

**M**AR. **C**HARLES Henry Collins, Esq. major of the Tower.—28. Samuel Sharpe, Esq. formerly surgeon to Guy's hospital, but had retired from business many years.—29. Lieut. General Harvey, colonel of the 6th, or Iniskilling regiment of foot, governor of Portsmouth, and member for Harwich.—*April 2.* Charles Van, Esq. representative in parliament for the borough of Brecon.—5. The hon. John Southwell, youngest son of the late Lord Clifford.—7. The right hon. Marmaduke Lord Langdale, the fifth of that title, which title now becomes extinct.—14. The lady of Sir Charles Raymond, banker, in Birchin Lane, Cornhill.—In Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Daniel O'Reilly, titular bishop of the diocese of Clogher.—15. The eldest son of Sir William Desse.

## BANKRUPTS.

**J**OHNNY, of Breeding, in Sussex, mercer and shopkeeper.

Thomas Harrison, of Queen Street, Moorfields, hotprester.

Henry Samuel and Philip Samuel, of Petticoat-Lane, Middlesex, furriers and co-partners.

Francis Brien, of Warwick Street, Golden-Square, St. James's Westminster, glazier.

Francis Colliers, of Stafford, chair and cabinet maker.

Alexander Mackenzie, of Woodford Wells, in Essex, innholder.

Samuel Wood, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Vintner.

Thomas Davis, of St. Alban's Street, St. James's, Westminster, dealer in mineral waters.

William Wright, late of Church Street, in Trinity Lane Minories, Vintner, and now of Somerset Street, St. Botolph without Aldgate, London.

Alexander Allan, late of Norton Street, St. Mary le Bone, carpenter and builder.

John Horsley, of Wapping Street, Middlesex, haberdasher.

George Riley, of St. George's, Hanover-Square, bookeller and Stationer.

Richard Kennedy, of Bedfordbury, woollen-drafter.

Richard Serjeant, of Clayton, in Staffordshire, linen-drafter.

Joseph Daltera, late of Liverpool, merchant.

James Cockram, of Birmingham, engraver.

John Koe, of London, Merchant, (carrying on trade and business by the name, title, and firm of Messrs. Claus, Heide and Co.

John Elliot, of St. George's, Southwark, leather-teller.

Henry Jackson, of Edward Street, St. Mary le Bonne, ironmonger.

Burman Wells, late of the Minories, London, linen draper.

Godfrey Springall the younger, of Crutched Friars, London, wine broker.

John Jones, of Manchester, common-carrier.

William Foot and Francis Foot, of Ludgate Street, London, linen-draper and copartners.

Peter Clark, of Newcastle Court, St. Clement Danes, Taylor.

Thomas Lloyd, of Fryering, in Essex, drover.

Thomas Coward, late of Curzon Street, May Fair St. George's, Hanover-Square, vintner, (but now a prisoner in the King's-Bench prison.

Thomas



Thomas Fayter, late of Lancaster, clock and watch maker.  
 Edward Sherleff, of Cradley, in Herefordshire, dealer.  
 Joseph Tucker, of Bishopstrow, in Wilts, clothier.  
 James Doves, late of Rochester, in Kent, tobacco and snuff manufacturer.  
 James Pike, late of Poulton, in Wilts, hatter.  
 Joseph Dixon, late of Pedlar's Acre, of St. Mary, at Lambeth, Surry, stone merchant and mason.  
 William Cooke, of Broad Street, Ratcliff Cross, linen draper.  
 Thomas Sabin, late of Creek Street, in Northamptonshire, tammy weaver.  
 Peter Nouaille, late of Spital-Square, Norton Falgate, silk merchant.  
 John Atwood late of Castle Street, St. Martin in the Fields, vintner.  
 Durant Hildon, late of King's Norton and county of Worcester, feedman.  
 John Clay, of Derby wine-merchant.  
 William Kingsbury, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant.  
 Henry Bulbrook, of St. Catherine's, near the Tower of London, carpenter and builder.  
 John Tickell, now or late of Mumford Court, Milk-Street, London, warehouseman.  
 George Gouperthwalte, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, corn merchant.  
 John Soule, late of All Saints, in Worcester, iron-monger and whitesmith.  
 John Grattan, of Old Broad Street, London, broker.  
 Robert Henderson, late of St. Martin's Court, St. Martin's in the Fields, clock and watch maker, and haberdasher.  
 James Smyth, of the township of New Brentford, in Middlesex, tailor and salesman.  
 John Smith, late of Holborn, hatter and hosier.  
 George Waller, late of Horsham in Sussex, inn-holder and wine-merchant.  
 Thomas Bird of Exeter, carrier.  
 Sir James Laroche, bart. of Over, in Gloucestershire, merchant.

## COUNTRY AFFAIRS.

*Wells, March 26.*

A Very extraordinary alarm has been given us. The Dean's coachman paid his addresses to a young girl; his proposals were accepted, and this day was fixed for the solemnization of the nuptials. The coachman and Molly were to be married at the cathedral, and to set off immediately for Bath; her clothes, money, &c. to the value of about two hundred pounds, were put into a post chaise, and were to remain in the church-yard till the bride and bridegroom came out of church. But Molly and her female party, having entered the church before Robin came, he whipt into the chaise, and drove off with the more substantial objects of his love. It is not easy to conceive the consternation which Molly and all the sympathizing females were thrown into upon this sad disaster; they implored some of their indignant male friends to pursue Robin, and poor Robin having less wit than cunning, was caught three miles on the other side Bath, and carried back in triumph.

*Cheimsford, April 10.* A few days ago as a country waggoner was bringing down the plate, linen, &c. of Mr. Proctor, to his country house at Writtle, near the Bell, at Stratford, a genteel looking man asked the boy that was driving the waggon if he would stop and drink; the boy told him he durst not, his master was behind, and had ordered

him to drive on; I know it, said the sharper, stop you the horses, and he will be here presently; the boy complied, and the sharper soon after arriving, the sharper treated them very freely; and they were so well pleased with their new acquaintance, that they stayed upwards of three hours; but some time after they parted company, they found the waggon had been robbed of all the plate to the amount of 200l. and upwards. Strict search was made after the sharper, but to no purpose; they however found the two empty boxes in which the plate had been packed up, in a field nearly adjoining the house where they stopt so long. The villains likewise carried off a box with the servant-maid's clothes. It appears while the sharper was treating them in the public house, his friends were taking the horses of their burden in the yard.

*Birmingham, April 13.* Last week passed through this town, in separate divisions, on their way to Portsmouth, where they are to embark for Gibraltar, the new-raised regiment of Manchester volunteers. This corps, which consists of upwards of 1000 men, has been completed in little more than three months, by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants of Manchester.

## IRELAND.

*Dublin, April 4.*

THE spirit of party seems entirely to have subsided here; the Americans and Anti-Americans, the minority and majority, all now form but one party; and their views only the good and safety of this kingdom. The parliament co-operate with the ministry in this point without a dissent; the militia bill is getting forward as fast as possible; our little army disposing of to the best advantage, and the several garrisons on our coasts are putting into a proper state of defence; all seem to go hand in hand to repulse our Gallic foes, should they attempt to invade us.

Letters from Waterford, dated March 26 mention, that the White Boys have lately assembled in great numbers, and committed many depredations upon the estates of the gentlemen well affected to government; that a few nights before, they had assembled near Mitchel's Town, and destroyed several cabins, and on the 25th ult. carried off eleven horses, the property of some protestant gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Clonmel.

*From the CUMBERLAND PACQUET EXTRAORDINARY.*

*Whitehaven, April 23.*

LATE last night, or early this morning, a number of armed men to the amount of 30 landed privately at this place, by two boats from an American privateer, as appears from one of the people now in custody. Whether he was left through accident, or escaped by design, is yet uncertain.



much has however been proved, that after three o'clock this morning, he was at several doors in Marlborough-street (joining one of the piers) and informed them that a fire had been set to one of the ships in the harbour, matches were laid in several places; the whole would be soon in a blaze, the town also destroyed; that he was one of the privateers, but had escaped for the purpose of saving, if possible, the town and shipping from destruction.

The alarm was immediately spread, and the account proved too true. The Thompson, a new vessel, and one of the finest ever built here, was in a flame. It was low water, consequently all the shipping in the port was in the most imminent danger, and the vessel on which they had been the diabolical work, lying close to one of the piers, there was the greatest reason to fear that the flames would from it be communicated to the town. The scene was too horrible to admit of any farther description; we shall therefore only add to this part of this alarming story, that by an uncommon exertion the fire was extinguished before it reached the rigging of the ship, and thus, in a providential manner, prevented all the dreadful consequences which might have ensued.

The man who remained on shore was examined by the magistrates, merchants, &c. about eight o'clock in the morning. The following is the purport of his affidavit:

"The Ranger Privateer is commanded by one Jones, fitted out at Piscataua in New-England, mounts 18 six-pounders and 6 swivels, and is pierced for 20 guns. She has on board between 140 and 150 men; sailed from Piscataua for Brest the 1st of November, 1777, arrived at Nantes the 2d of December. Took in the passage two brigs, one commanded by Capt. Richards, the other by Capt. Goldfinch.

"Sailed from Nantes for Quiberon Bay; was there about three weeks, and returned to Brest; left that port about three weeks ago, at which time she has taken one ship from London to Dublin, having on board General Jones's baggage, and sent her to Brest. She also took and sunk a brig laden with flax, and a schooner with barley and oats, and a ship from Dublin to London in ballast.

"On Sunday or Monday night, from the intelligence she gained by a fishing boat, she sailed into Belfast Lough, with an intent to attack an armed vessel, the Drake sloop of war, stood within half gun-shot of her, hailed her, and then stood out again."

Freeman, the person who was examined and gave the above information, says, that the name of the commander of the Ranger is Jones, the first lieutenant Simpson, second lieutenant Hall, sailing master Cullen, lieutenant of marines Willinsford.

The above Jones, (alias John Paul) it further appears, served his apprenticeship to the

sea in a vessel called the Friendship, belonging to this port, was afterwards in the employ of some merchants here, lately had a brig out of Kirkcudbright, and is well known by many people in this town. Freeman (it is said) has also declared, that the said Jones commanded the party which landed here this morning, and was himself on shore.

While this infernal business was transacting, the ship laid-to with her head to the northward distant about two miles, until the boats put off to go on board, which was between three and four o'clock. By this time some of the guns at the Half-moon Battery were loaded, two of which were fired at the boats, but without the desired effect. The boats then fired their signal guns, and the ship immediately tacked and stood towards them till they got along side, and then made sail to the north-westward.

The incendiaries had spiked most of the guns of both our batteries, several matches were found on board different vessels, and other combustible matter in different parts of the harbour.

It appears that this infernal plan (unprecedented, except in the annals of John the Painter) was laid at Brest, where, for a considerable sum of money, Paul or Jones (the latter is only an addition to his name) engaged to burn the shipping and town of Whitehaven, for which purpose he was convoyed through the channel by a French frigate of 38 guns.

A number of expresses have been dispatched to all the capital sea-ports in the kingdom, where any depredations are likely to be made; all strangers in this town are, by an order of the magistrates, to be secured and examined; similar notices have been forwarded through the country, &c. and, in short, every caution taken that the present alarming affair could suggest.

They took three people away with them, and staid some time at a public house on the Old Quay.

The Hussar, Capt. Gurley, and other vessels, are sent to different ports in Ireland express with the news.

There has been almost a continual meeting at Haile's coffee-room this day; a number of men are raising for the defence of the town by subscription, and the forts, guns, &c. it is expected will now be put into proper condition.

# AMERICAN AFFAIRS, From RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK LOYAL GAZETTE.

"BY a gentleman lately arrived in this city, who has been long resident in the rebel country, and had a good opportunity of observing their temper and situations, we have been favoured with the following particulars:—The dependence of the eastern colonies



colonies has hitherto been upon their successful piracies, which have afforded them supplies of clothing, ammunition, and provisions; but, from the great number of their armed vessels lately taken by his majesty's ships, these important supports are greatly diminished, and the ardour for such predatory practices much abated, many of the adventurers being reduced to beggary. There is a constant communication between the southern and northern provinces, flour, rice, tea, and tobacco, are brought by land over the middle road, through York town in Pennsylvania, and Hartford in Connecticut, to Boston, where flour sells at 15 dollars per hundred, bohea tea, even damaged, and brought from Charles Town, South Carolina, at 15 dollars a pound, shoes 10 dollars, boots 36 dollars, and trowsers, such as are worn by negroes, 18 dollars a pair; a very plain courtout coat, without lining, 60 dollars; ordinary beef 1s. prime ditto 15d. Pork 18d. Butter 4s. 6d. per pound, lawful money. Not a single hat to be purchased at any price. The southern provinces, in exchange for their produce, take sugar, charged to them at 22l. lawful money per hundred, and West India rum at 12 dollars a gallon. For the above articles carriage is paid at the rate of 4s. lawful money per mile, from the town of Boston to Charles Town, South Carolina, a distance of more than 1100 miles."

*Augustine, Feb. 20.* This colony grows daily, and new settlers are continually coming to join us, who not only by adding to our numbers, and thereby making us more respectable, have greatly assisted us by bringing hither several tradesmen and artificers; the disputes of the colonies have done all this for us, and helped us to a very pretty trade with the West India Islands, which we could never have expected, had they not happened. Our lumber trade has increased prodigiously, our plantations thrive exceedingly well, and some indigo has been made here very little inferior to the Spanish. In short, few places have succeeded better in the short time they have been settled. Fifteen years are but a little term to bring matters about to fertilise a country left in so rude a state as this was by the Spaniards. A great impediment to our trade is our having a bad harbour, and little water over it, but Charles Town is under the same predicament, and there are few places which had a greater trade. Our neighbours, the Georgians, are very quiet and peaceable, and I believe the Carolinians have no great stomach to the present war; a number of prizes taken on their coast have been brought in here, several of them very valuable; the frigates on that station keep a sharp look out, so that they are as it were embargoed in Charles-Town harbour.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO

### CORRESPONDENTS.

*A* Duplicate of the paper intended to recommend Mr. Day's Supplement to Calculations on Annuities, being sent to another Magazine in which it appeared, it is useless to us; the Author seems, by his advertisement in the papers, to have forgot our former services.

*The Essay on Sobriety is received and accepted.*

*The Gentleman who sent us the Old Plate is requested to explain the application he means to make of it to the present times.*

*The References, see N<sup>o</sup> 30, 32, &c. in Nancy Pelham, were errors; it will be continued in the next number, as to the publication of the Novel separately, after it is finished in our Magazine, we are not authorized to determine. Americanus may be assured if it is printed apart, it will be sold by Mr. Baldwin.*

*We intreat the favour of the remainder of the Translation from Livy by T. A. and liberty to postpone it till after the prorogation of parliament, for want of room.*

*The writer of the Miscellanist, is desired to favour us with the second number before we can possibly judge if the paper will answer our purpose, the first being only introductory.*

*The Sonnet by Damon shall be inserted.*

*Observations on the Death Lists, will certainly find a place.*

*If an Old Subscriber will favour the publisher with his real name and address, a letter will be written to convince him of his own errors in both his Manuscripts; and an answer given to all his remarks; unless this favour is complied with, we cannot make any use of his last communications.*

*P—ma P—tura's favour is received, and in the hands of the Editor.*

*Viator and R. J's communications are under consideration.*

*The List of New Publications in April is so trifling, that it will be carried on in the List for May.*